

ST. PETER'S, ROME. By Geoffrey Scott. (Illustrated by specially taken photographs.)
TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO RIDE. By Lt.-Col. McTaggart, D.S.O. (Illus.)

COUNTRY LIFE

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1926.

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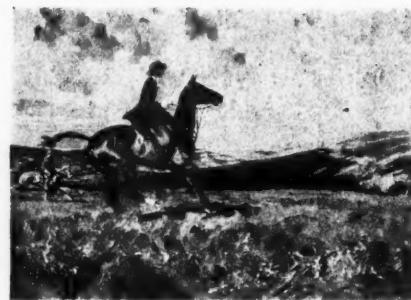
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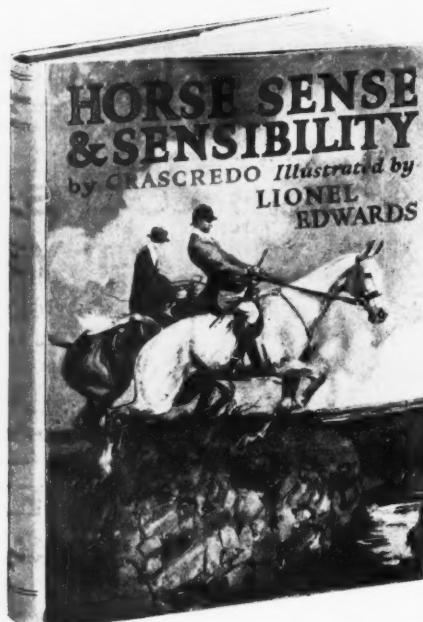


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COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

Vol. LX. No. 1562. [REGISTERED AT THE
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1926.

Published Weekly, Price ONE SHILLING.
Subscription Price per annum. Post Free.
Inland 65s Canadian 60s. Foreign, 80s.

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EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT 17,000 ACRES

TORRIDON HOUSE.
in a sheltered position on the SHORE
OF LOCH TORRIDON,

with the CORRY RIVER RUNNING
THROUGH THE GROUNDS,
has every modern convenience, and
is one of the best equipped
and most comfortable
Mansions in the
Highlands.

It contains
Four reception rooms,
Sixteen bed and dressing rooms,
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Ample servants' accommodation
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**ELECTRIC LIGHT BY WATER
POWER.**

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ATTRACTIVE GARDENS.

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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE HOUSES
FOR KEEPERS.

THE FOREST

yields 30-40 stags and a good mixed
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There are also several hill lochs well
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*First-class sea fishing.
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THE LANDSCAPE GARDENS

so as to form a setting of remarkable beauty and interest.

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GARDENS ON GOLF COURSE. LONDON 50 MINUTES.

REPLICA OF ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE.

400FT. ABOVE SEA.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. THOROUGH REPAIR.



EIGHTEEN ACRES AND THIS LOVELY HOUSE FOR SALE.

Approached through long drive it has large oak-floored lounge, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, and two bathrooms.

TWO GARAGES AND LARGE COTTAGE.

Part walled fruit garden, three tennis lawns, yew hedges and arches, Dutch and crazy-paved rose gardens, orchard and woodlands.

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ASCOT AND WINDSOR

QUEEN ANNE AND PART EARLIER PERIOD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

MODERNISED

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

NOW THOROUGH ORDER.

MAIN WATER.



OLD-WORLD DISTRICT, ON EDGE OF FOREST.

CARRIAGE DRIVE.

Contains large lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and complete offices.

TWO GOOD COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE.

Well-timbered old grounds and rich meadowland.

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LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS, 48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

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FOR SALE WITH 1,100 ACRES.

OR THE MANSION MIGHT BE SOLD WITH A SMALLER AREA.

Shooting. Hunting. Fishing.

Substantial income from farms, etc., which are let.

THE RESIDENCE stands in a heavily timbered park on sand and stone brash soil, and is approached by a long drive. It contains a handsome suite of reception rooms, eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, ample bedrooms for servants, four bathrooms, and ample domestic offices, and is fitted with

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND CENTRAL HEATING.

Stabling, garage, numerous cottages, farmbuildings.

REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS with lake, large kitchen garden.

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By Order of Lord Ormathwaite, G.C.V.O.

BERKS.

A mile-and-a-half from Bracknell and within easy reach of Sunningdale, Ascot, and Windsor.

WARFIELD PARK.

FOR SALE. Freehold, a commodious MANSION, dating back to the Queen Anne period, seated in grand old grounds, and heavily timbered undulating park, with adjoining farm and woodlands; in all about

300 ACRES.

THE OUTLYING PARTS OF THE ESTATE, consisting of pasture, arable, and woodlands, including

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL SITES,

may be acquired with the Mansion or separately. The whole extends to about

600 ACRES.

Sole Agents, WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1. Telephone: Grosvenor 2020.



BETWEEN GODALMING AND HASLEMERE.

A MASTERPIECE OF SIR EDWIN LUTYENS in the style of an old Surrey House of the period of James I, near main line station and within easy reach of several good golf links. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, excellent domestic offices, oak floors, paneling, beautiful fireplaces; Company's water, lighting, telephone; two garages, stabling, cottage; remarkably charming pleasure grounds, thoroughly matured, rose garden, cypress walk, beautiful lawns, lily pond, etc.; in all nearly FIVE ACRES. FOR SALE AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

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THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W.1

BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND MAIDSTONE

THREE MILES FROM WROTHAM STATION.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND VALUABLE BUILDING ESTATE OF

ADDINGTON PARK, comprising 263 ACRES

OF GRANDLY TIMBERED PARKLAND STUDDED WITH PRACTICALLY EVERY SPECIES OF FOREST TREE AND CONTAINING

A COMFORTABLE

TUDOR-STYLE MANSION.

The accommodation includes

"Panelled outer hall, galleried lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 29 bed and dressing rooms, nine bathrooms, and offices."

THE OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS, partly intersected and bounded by the River Eden, are a feature of the Property.

TWO LODGES.

MODERN STABLING AND GARAGES.

HOME FARM BUILDINGS.



THE ESTATE HAS

OVER A MILE OF IMPORTANT BUILDING FRONTAGE

TO THE MAIN LONDON-MAIDSTONE ROAD, where Company's water and gas mains are available, and additional frontages in the village of Addington.

It is contained in a ring fence and partially enclosed by a fine old wall.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at THE ROYAL STAR HOTEL, MAIDSTONE, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1927, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. AGAR-HUTTON & CO., 21, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

SUSSEX

A few minutes' motor run from Three Bridges Junction, under one hour from London by rail, 20 miles from Brighton.
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, EXTENDING TO ABOUT 425 ACRES.



FINELY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

with tennis courts and an ornamental lake.

Entrance lodge.

Two garages. Stabling.

HOME FARM.

Another farm, and several good cottages; rich park pasture, meadow and arable land.

OVER 100 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODLAND

Golf. Hunting.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Price and full particulars on application.—Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (22,654.)

LEITH HILL DISTRICT, SURREY

CLOSE TO THE VILLAGE OF OCKLEY, ABOUT TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM OCKLEY STATION.

THE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF STANDON FARM,



A SET OF FARMBUILDINGS, a feature of which is the modern cowhouse to accommodate nineteen.

TWO BUNGALOW LODGES, with Company's water.

Well-stocked orchard and kitchen garden, rose garden, etc., together with sound

PASTURELANDS AND ARABLE ENCLOSURES, extending to a total area of about

117 ACRES.

LONG FRONTAGES TO STANE STREET AND STANDON LANE, FORMING MANY ATTRACTIVE BUILDING SITES.

PRICE £4,750, OR WITH 64 ACRES, £2,750.

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35 MINUTES BY RAIL FROM LONDON. TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

HUNTERCOMBE MANOR,

A TUDOR MANOR HOUSE set in wonderful OLD-WORLD GARDENS famous for the beauty of their clipped yew hedges and for an old English walled garden.

THE RESIDENCE,

partly covered with a fine old magnolia, contains seven reception rooms (including the ancient banqueting hall), billiard room, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, and offices.

Much of the interior decoration and panelling is of William and Mary period, with painted ceilings by the Verrio School.

The House has recently been overhauled and redecorated, and is now in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.



THE ANCIENT BANQUETING HALL.

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(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and xiv.)

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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

Branches: **Wimbledon**
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ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT

600FT. UP. GLORIOUS VIEWS.

FOR SALE,

A CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
of about
222 ACRES.

lying absolutely compact, and including a most picturesque valley with stream. Excellent shooting. Two long carriage drives with lodges, perfect seclusion.

THE MODERNISED HOUSE
contains much fine panelling; lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

Central heating, electric light, telephone.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS. WOODLANDS.

CAPITAL HOME FARM, with buildings for pedigree herd and old Tudor House for bailiff, three cottages and chauffeur's quarters.

WITH POSSESSION.

Particulars of the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

MIDLAND-MAIN LINE

ABOUT ONE HOUR'S RAIL.

FOR SALE,

A MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
of about
135 ACRES.

ELIZABETHAN-STYLE HOUSE, most substantially built of stone, standing well within its park and woods, approached by carriage drives with lodges; oak-panelled hall, six reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and excellent offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. EXCELLENT WATER.
Stabling. Garage. Farmery.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS and gardens, lawns, tennis and croquet courts, woodland walks, rock and rose gardens, kitchen and vegetable gardens, ample glasshouses, orchard, etc.

WITH POSSESSION.

Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



IN ABSOLUTELY UNSPOILED COUNTRY



SUSSEX. 45 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
ON SAND SOIL. 400FT. UP.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, including this well-arranged RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, replete with every modern convenience.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER.
TWO LONG DRIVES WITH LODGE ENTRANCES.

Fine panelled hall, splendidly proportioned reception and billiard rooms, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

STABLING, GARAGE, FARMERY, COTTAGE, AND ROOMS FOR MEN.

GROUNDS of extraordinary charm and great diversity, three tennis lawns, hard tennis court, ornamental lake of THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES, kitchen garden, etc., surrounded by a timbered PARK OF ABOUT

50 ACRES.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM GOLF COURSE.

Inspected and recommended without hesitation by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (C 11,862.)

BETWEEN OXFORD AND ABINGDON

ON THE SUMMIT OF BOAR'S HILL.

ABOUT THREE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM STATION.

NEAR BUS SERVICE.

GOLF, HUNTING, BOATING AND FISHING.

About 450ft. up with magnificent views.

THE COMFORTABLE HOUSE is approached by drive, and contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bed and two dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT.
MODERN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.
LODGE. GARAGE. STABLING.
GREENHOUSES.

Well-arranged PLEASURE GROUNDS, woodland, etc.; in all about
SEVEN ACRES.



HELD ON 999 YEARS' LEASE AT MODERATE GROUND RENT.
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (B 38,752.)

REDUCED PRICE, £7,000.

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

Telephone Nos. :
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OSBORN & MERCER

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegraphic Address :
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

NEAR TAUNTON

Hence London is reached in two-and-a-half hours.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
replete with all conveniences including

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

Stabling for eight. Large garage. Four cottages.

Beautifully timbered gardens, walled kitchen garden, and excellent land, chiefly rich pasture, of nearly

100 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (12,963.)

GLOS.

Good social and hunting district.

TO BE SOLD, a charming modern HOUSE, approached by a long drive, and standing at the top of a hill, with good views. Three reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom; electric light, Company's water; stabling, coach-house and cottage; enjoyable grounds and meadowland.

£3,000 WITH 20 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1271.)

SURREY—SUSSEX

(borders). In the beautiful district South of Dorking.

LOVELY OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE,

in a thorough state of preservation and possessing a quantity of valuable oak paneling, open fireplaces, etc.

Long carriage drive with lodge; south aspect with good views. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.
Four cottages, three sets of buildings and excellent land, mostly pasture with well-placed woodlands.

225 OR 390 ACRES.

Strongly recommended by OSBORN & MERCER. (14,815.)

HAMPSHIRE

In a favourite part, one mile from a station.

TO BE SOLD, a well built RESIDENCE, standing 500ft. up in gardens and grounds of about **SEVEN ACRES**. Three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom; electric light, central heating; stabling for three with rooms over; well laid-out gardens, orchard, kitchen garden, and good grassland.

PRICE £2,500.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1278.)

HERTFORDSHIRE

450ft. up. Gravel soil. South-west aspect.

CHARMING JACOBEAN HOUSE,
standing in small but well-timbered parklands. Four reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Central heating, lighting, modern drainage.

TWO COTTAGES. FARMERY.

Capital stabling and garage; beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, extending in all to nearly

40 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,882.)

SUSSEX

Between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne.

TO BE SOLD, a modern HOUSE of pleasing elevation, standing on light sub-soil, 350ft. up, with good views; the accommodation includes three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.; Company's water, stabling for two; delightful gardens and four paddocks of nearly **TEN ACRES**.

PRICE £3,000 OR OFFER.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1284.)



HEREFORDSHIRE

IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 1,700 ACRES,

with the above imposing Mansion, standing 450ft. above sea level in the centre of a **FINELY TIMBERED DEER PARK**,
in which are a chain of ornamental lakes.

There is ample accommodation, whilst every modern improvement is installed, including
Electric light. Central heating. Seven bathrooms.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS.

NUMEROUS FARMS, COTTAGES AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

A sporting Estate of exceptional character.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,751.)

SUSSEX DOWNS

In a bracing locality, within easy drive of the sea.

TO BE SOLD, an old-fashioned HOUSE, seated in about 20 ACRES of gardens and grounds; two reception, six bedrooms, bathroom and offices; central heating; garage and stabling.

PRICE £3,250.

Or House and grounds only could be purchased.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1279.)

BERKSHIRE

Favourite district, only 30 miles from Town. **TO BE SOLD**,

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE,

standing in beautiful old grounds and in perfect order.
Four reception, fourteen bedrooms, two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

New drainage.

Good stabling. Garages. Three cottages.

44 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,868.)

WILTSHIRE

HANDSOME GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
containing a large quantity of original Adam decorations;
400ft. up in a small park.

Four reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bedrooms.
Coy's water. Electric light. Central heating.

HOME FARM. SIX COTTAGES.

FOR SALE WITH

27 OR 240 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,707.)

NOTICE

We very much regret that we inserted an advertisement and photograph in this journal (COUNTRY LIFE) on the 27th day of November, 1926, from which it could be implied that Mrs. Walker desired to sell her house and estate "Bramshot Court," and tender our apologies to Mrs. Walker.

We had no intention of suggesting that the house was for sale as we fully understand that Mrs. Walker has no intention of selling her estate and was only desirous of letting it furnished.

SOMERSET AND WILTS

(borders). Only one-and-a-half miles from Town by rail.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

facing south-west, with fine views of Wiltshire Downs.
Four reception, billiard room, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

ALL MODERN CONVENiences.

Stabling. Farmery. Two cottages.

Old terraced pleasure grounds and rich pasture

50 ACRES.

SOLE AGENTS, OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,562.)

SURREY HILLS

In a romantically beautiful spot on the summit of a hill and surrounded by many acres of sylvan woodlands.

HISTORIC RESIDENCE.

recently the subject of a vast expenditure, commanding wonderful panoramic views of great extent.

Four reception, billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone, etc.

GROUNDs OF UNIQUE CHARM.

Garages, stables, home farm, six cottages.

150 ACRES.

An estate of altogether exceptional character.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,596.)

HERTFORDSHIRE

About an hour from London by fast trains.

TO BE SOLD, a red brick ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, standing 300ft. up, with South aspect and magnificent views. Three reception rooms, thirteen bedrooms, bathroom; stabling, laundry, and other useful buildings; magnificently timbered old grounds and park-like meadowland of about **SEVEN ACRES**.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,589.)

COTSWOLDS

400ft. up on a southern slope.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

facing due south and commanding beautiful views.
Three reception, ten to twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,

kitchen garden, glasshouses and paddocks; in all about

TWELVE ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,865.)

HEREFORDSHIRE

400ft. up on gravel soil, at the head of a valley with wonderful panoramic views.

STONE-BUILT HOUSE

of four reception, fifteen bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Electric light. Modern drainage. Telephone.

TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

Beautiful grounds, partly walled kitchen garden, etc.

£4,500 WITH 50 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,022.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Wimbledon
Branches: 'Phone 80
Hampstead
'Phone 272

N.W. SHROPSHIRE GOOD SOCIAL AND SPORTING DISTRICT. £3,600.



TO BE SOLD, a PRETTY, OLD-FASHIONED, MODERNISED RESIDENCE, standing in exceptionally well-timbered grounds and paddocks of about

FIVE ACRES.

INCLUDING TWO TENNIS LAWNS.
It contains five bedrooms, bathroom, large lounge and three reception rooms, two staircases, etc.

COMPANY'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT EXPECTED.
TWO GARAGES. STABLING. CAPITAL FARMERY.

Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (W 41,116.)

A DEVONSHIRE BEAUTY SPOT. LEE BAY ONLY THREE MILES FROM ILFRACOMBE.



FOR SALE WITH 21 OR LESS ACRES.

THIS WELL-ARRANGED RESIDENCE, occupying unique position with view of the sea; entrance hall, four reception, billiard, nine bedrooms, bath.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WATER BY RAM.

STABLING AND COTTAGE.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, LARGELY IN NATURAL STATE.

Highly recommended by the Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (C 32,872.)

SUSSEX

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE COAST.
A REALLY VERY EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY.
The result of many thousands of pounds' expenditure.

PRICE ONLY £6,500.



THIS VERY CHARMING RESIDENCE stands over 500ft. above sea level, with magnificent views; admirably arranged accommodation of panelled hall with parquet floor, dining and drawing rooms, billiard room, ten bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms.

FIRST-RATE OFFICES.

COMPANY'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE AND STABLING. COTTAGE.
Very pretty grounds, two tennis and other lawns, fruit garden, woodland and meadowland; in all about

ELEVEN ACRES.

Full particulars of HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (C 33,107.)

OWNER GOING ABROAD. MUST SELL. PICTURESQUE SURREY CONVENIENT FOR REIGATE STATION.



HAMPTON & SONS ARE AGENTS for the SALE of this CHARMING MODERN HOUSE, in really first-rate order and PRE-WAR BUILT.

Lounge 23ft. by 24ft., dining room 17ft., drawing room 23ft. by 14ft., eight bedrooms, two bathrooms (h. and c.).

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TWO GARAGES.
BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GARDENS,
with tennis lawn, old Italian fountain, etc.; in all

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.

Apply HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (S 31,509.)

WILTS

400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Three-and-a-half miles main G.W. Ry. station, one-and-a-half hours from Paddington. Hunting and golf in the district.



DEILIGHTFUL LITTLE COUNTRY PROPERTY, comprising small GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, STABLING, COTTAGES, PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GRASSLAND; in all about

22 ACRES.

Hall, two reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom and usual offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THREE LOOSE BOXES. GARAGE. OUTBUILDINGS.
Tennis and other lawns, flower borders, kitchen garden, orchard and excellent pasture.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 39,969.)

SUFFOLK

On the outskirts of a market town.

UNDER TWO HOURS FROM LONDON.



SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT AND WELL-ARRANGED RESIDENCE, facing south and enjoying fine views over the Valley of the Stour; outer and inner halls, four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, housekeeper's room, etc.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN DRAINAGE.

INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SUPPLY.

STABLING. GARAGE.

BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS,

tennis and croquet lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, paddock; in all about

FIVE ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (E 30,585.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

Telephone :
Mayfair 4846 (2 lines).
Telegrams :
Giddys, Wesdo, London."

GIDDY & GIDDY LONDON.

Telephone :
Winchester 394.



70 OR 235 ACRES.
IN THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY BETWEEN

LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD

ADJOINING RANMORE COMMON, 600FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
TO BE SOLD, HISTORICAL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of about 235 ACRES, with this old-fashioned Residence, modernised and on two floors only. Contains oak-panelled lounge hall 40ft. by 21ft., suite of spacious reception rooms, thirteen principal bedrooms (several with lavatory basins), four bathrooms, servants' rooms, etc. ELECTRIC LIGHT, main water, telephone. GRANDLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS; two carriage drives with lodges; wide spreading lawns, walled garden; rich dairy home farm of 62 acres with good homestead and buildings; small Residence and other holdings; in all about 235 acres. The Residence and about 70 acres would be SOLD separately. Full particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. BATTAM & HEYWOOD, and Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



BETWEEN NEW FOREST AND THE COAST
GENIAL SUNNY CLIMATE, SOUTH ASPECT, SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.
IDEAL YACHTING FACILITIES.

TO BE SOLD, this remarkably picturesque COUNTRY HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, seven or eight bedrooms, FOUR FITTED BATHROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN DRAINAGE, Stabling, two garages; pretty cottage, ENCHANTING PLEASURE GROUNDS of great natural beauty with chain of fishponds, rock gardens, woodland, etc.; in all FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.—Strongly recommended by the Agents, GIDDY and GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1, and Winchester.

TO LET, on Lease, or by the year, in Sir Watkin Wynn's hunting country, a beautifully situated modern RESIDENCE, overlooking the Dee Valley, and containing four reception rooms, two lounge halls, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms (h. and c.), drying room, and good kitchens and servants' quarters; stabling for thirteen, garage, three cottages, and some 40 acres of garden, including two good tennis courts; park and farmlands with dairy and all necessary buildings; all in excellent repair. Rent £253 per annum. Shooting over 3,000 acres, including 600 acres of cover can be had if required.—For further particulars apply WYNNSTAY ESTATE OFFICE, Ruabon.

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.
£2,100, FREEHOLD.



A MIDST PINE WOODS, 30 minutes from London by fast trains, with private river frontage. On a secluded ESTATE (no through traffic) in about

TWO ACRES

OF BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.
Three sitting rooms, eight bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms.
Electric light and power. Main water and drainage.

Large brick-built garage with two rooms over.

IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 5664.)

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES
including
SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.
WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,
ESTATE AGENTS,
THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON.
Business Established over 100 years.

PICTURESQUE WEST SOMERSET.
TO BE SOLD, charming XIVth century MANOR HOUSE, approached by a carriage drive with fine stone arch entrance.

The accommodation comprises hall with carved oak mantelpiece, dining room with carved oak mantelpiece, drawing room, morning room, billiard room with carved oak mantelpiece, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, usual domestic quarters; electric light, central heating, telephone, Co.'s water, main drainage; garage, stable, cottage; pleasure grounds, tennis court, walled kitchen garden.

FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,750.
POSSESSION.

Recommended from personal knowledge by the Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 140, High Street, Oxford. (O 4509.)

HAMPSHIRE. BEST PART OF THE NEW FOREST.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, a brick built and tiled, with the accommodation on two floors only, and in a situation where no other houses are visible; gravel soil, high ground, well away from all main road traffic; three sitting rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, servants' sitting room, electric light from main, modern drainage, and first-rate water supply; large cottage; beautiful gardens and grounds, with tennis lawn, etc.; stabling and garage; in all about

FIVE ACRES. PHOTOS AVAILABLE.

PRICE £4,350, OR WITHOUT COTTAGE, £3,850.
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 4150.)

PYTCHELY HUNT.



DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, standing 470ft. above sea level, in a charming situation, and having the following accommodation: Lounge hall, billiard room, lounge, drawing and dining rooms, racquets court, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, laundry; chauffeur's quarters. Rock and rose gardens, glasshouses and pleasure grounds; stabling for 30 horses, two cottages. Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Pastureland and orchards; in all

50 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.
Apply JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Rugby. (R 5471.)

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS,

Telephone 21

ESTABLISHED 1812.
GUDGEON & SONS
WINCHESTERAUCTIONEERS
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeon."

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A BEAUTIFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE IN THE CENTRE OF A NOTED SPORTING DISTRICT.

HAMPSHIRE

TO BE SOLD,

A REALLY CHOICE PROPERTY,
conveniently situate from a station
and within motoring distance of
good town.LARGE OAK-PANELLED HALL,
FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS.WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE
with modern requirements, includinCENTRAL HEATING, LIGHTING, TELE-
PHONE, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

Stabling, garage, two cottages and meadowland.
Total area about

29 ACRES.

Particulars available of GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester, in association with MESSRS. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1.

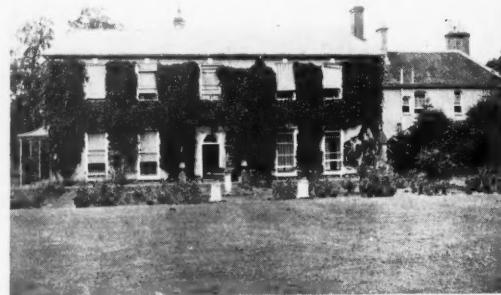
'Phones :
Gros. 1267 (3 lines).
Telegrams :
"Audconsan,
Audley, London."**CONSTABLE & MAUDE**

HEAD OFFICE : 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Branches :
CASTLE STREET, SHREWSBURY.
THE QUADRANT, HENDON.
THE SQUARE, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN G. A. E. CLARKE.

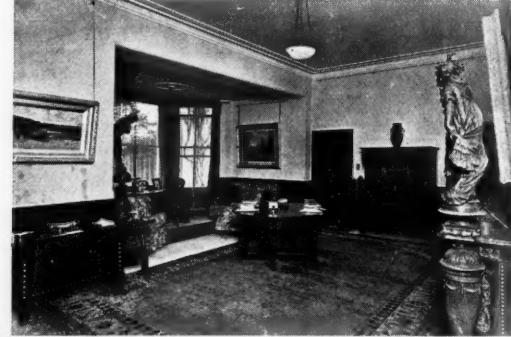
**HAMPSHIRE**ON THE BORDERS OF THE
NEW FOREST.CHARMING FREEHOLD
RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,

known as

WINKTON LODGE
WINKTON,

NEAR CHRISTCHURCH,

comprising a



DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

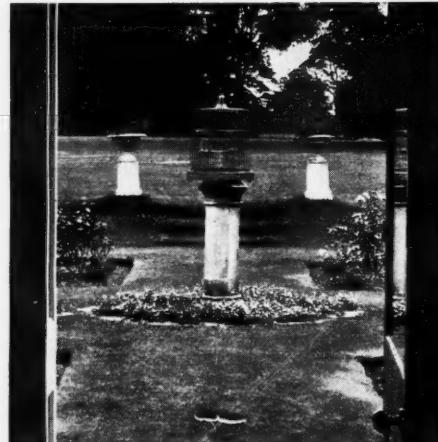
with lounge hall, three reception rooms,
ten bed and dressing rooms, three
bathrooms, capital domestic offices.ELECTRIC LIGHTING. CENTRAL HEATING.
MODERN DRAINAGE.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.

TELEPHONE. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS.

FARMERY. FIVE EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

VERY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND
GROUNDS.well timbered by stately forest trees, and including
two grass tennis courts, two fine walled kitchen
gardens,

HARD TENNIS COURT,

woodland walks, formal garden and enclosures of
meadowland; in all about

26 ACRES.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. FISHING.
YACHTING. GOLF.Messrs.
CONSTABLE & MAUDEhave received instructions to offer the above Property
for SALE Privately, or by AUCTION early in 1917.Full particulars and photographs from the Agents
at their Offices, 2, Mount Street, London, W.1.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

Telegrams :
"Warison Estates, London."**WARING & GILLOW, LTD.**

164-182, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone :
Museum 5000.TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.—Six miles from
Reading, near Henley. Accommodation: Eleven
bed and dressing rooms (seven with lavatory basins), lounge
and hall, three reception rooms, chauffeur's quarters,
gardener's cottage; central heating, gas, water, electric
light, constant hot water, modern drainage. Tennis. TWO
ACRES. Well timbered. Approached by carriage drive.
PRICE £5,550.TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, attractive
modern RESIDENCE, in charming situation.
Three sitting rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two
bathrooms, usual offices. GARDEN OF ONE ACRE.
PRICE £5,000. (7517.)TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, Georgian
RESIDENCE, occupying secluded position off
main road. Three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing
rooms, day and night nurseries, three well-fitted bath-
rooms, usual domestic offices. Garage, stabling and
numerous other outbuildings; tennis and other lawns,
paddock, orchard; in all about THREE ACRES.
PRICE £5,000. (7504.)

Telephone :
Postbox 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES

HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

30 MILES FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE,
RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
OF 1,500 ACRES.

EXQUISITE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, of
bowed red brick, modernised by Sir Edwin Lutyens.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED NEARLY 500FT. ABOVE
SEA LEVEL, in a

GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK.

Of recent years it has been the subject of a very heavy
expenditure, and is now perfectly appointed and in delight-
ful order throughout. There is an entrance hall, four
reception, billiard, 24 bed, ten bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING,
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Garage, Stabling, Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GROUNDS, matured and beauti-
fully timbered, grass tennis lawns, hard court, squash
racquet court, rose and kitchen gardens, etc.

MODEL HOME FARM (in hand).

EXCELLENT MIXED SPORTING.

Personally inspected and very highly recommended by
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.



BEECHWOODS OF BUCKS

NEAR FOUR FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES; 20 MILES FROM TOWN.
UNUSUALLY VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, occupying
a fine healthy position on gravel soil, embracing charming views; long carriage
drive with lodge, FOUR RECEPTION, BILLIARD, 20 BEDROOMS, FIVE BATH-
ROOMS, CO'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER, CENTRAL HEATING,
TELEPHONE, MODERN DRAINAGE. Extensive stabling, garages, home farm,
nine cottages. Beautiful PLEASURE GROUNDS, lawns, coniferous and forest trees,
clipped yew and box hedges, rhododendrons, lake with boathouse, four tennis courts,
prolific fruit gardens, range of glass, undulating park and woods, intersected by
stream; in all 370 ACRES, or Residence and 150 acres separately. Hunting
shooting.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

SOUTH COAST

GLORIOUS VIEWS OF THE SOUTH DOWNS, SEVEN MILES OF THE SEA.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.—
A LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE, with original Adam decorations; fine
position on sandy soil; long carriage drive with lodge; FOUR RECEPTION,
TWELVE BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS; COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT,
GAS AND WATER, CENTRAL HEATING; stabling and garages, home farm,
three cottages, laundry; charming old gardens, three tennis courts, HARD COURT,
three lakelets fed by running stream, walled-in kitchen garden, rockery and well-
timbered park; in all ABOUT 116 ACRES, less land if desired.

Near excellent golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST

EXCELLENT GRASS FARM OF 145 ACRES, with picturesque
brick and tile HOUSE, containing two sitting and five bedrooms; large range
of buildings, stabling and cowsheds, three substantial brick and tile COTTAGES.

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

FINE OLD PASTURELAND; extensive frontages; station one-and-a-quarter
miles, near good markets; small ingoing valuation.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

BICESTER AND GRAFTON COUNTRY



ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.
TELEPHONE.
MODERN DRAINAGE. AMPLE WATER SUPPLY.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are a charming feature, being well timbered and laid out with beautiful old
lawns, stone-flagged terrace, paved walled Dutch garden, stone summer-
house, two tennis courts, kitchen garden.

EXCELLENT COVERED-IN STABLING.
Eleven boxes for hunters.

RIDING SCHOOL (easily converted into squash court if desired). Large
GARAGE. LAUNDRY fitted with electricity.
MODEL FARM AND DAIRY. SIX COTTAGES. BEAUTIFUL WOOD
AND PARKLAND.

TOTAL AREA 200 ACRES.

ALL IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT, HAVING RECENTLY
BEEN THE SUBJECT OF AN ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

Personally inspected and very highly recommended.—Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

EAST GRINSTEAD AND THREE BRIDGES

45 MINUTES' RAIL.—Attractive old RESIDENCE, standing amidst
very pleasing grounds of about FIFTEEN ACRES.

CARRIAGE DRIVE WITH LODGE, FOUR RECEPTION,
BILLIARD, TWELVE BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS.
Stabling and garage.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, CO'S WATER.

Ornamental lake and trout stream, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden,
glasshouses, paddocks and woodland.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE.

Direct access to coast. Reach of excellent golf.—CURTIS & HENSON.

GOODWOOD AND CHICHESTER

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.—IMPOSING GEORGIAN
HOUSE, occupying fine position in well-timbered park, long carriage drive;
FIVE RECEPTION, SIXTEEN BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS; LIGHTING,
HEATING, Co's water and gas, telephone, modern drainage; stabling, garages,
two lodges, five cottages; farmery; remarkably beautiful pleasure grounds shaded
by forest trees, stone terraces, spreading lawns, two tennis courts, two walled kitchen
gardens, capital grassland; in all

ABOUT 60 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £10,000.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

KENT AND SURREY BORDERS

600FT. UP, MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, DUE SOUTH, DRY SOIL.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.—WELL-BUILT MODERN
HOUSE, approached by carriage drive; lounge hall, four reception, billiard
room, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms, usual offices.

CO'S WATER, CENTRAL HEATING, ACETYLENE GAS, TELEPHONE.

Garage, stabling, two cottages; inexpensive pleasure grounds, tennis lawns,
kitchen garden, glasshouses, grassland; in all about

SIXTEEN ACRES (or divided).

Excellent golf. REDUCED PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.



Telephone Nos.
Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

HIGH UP ON THE CHILTERN
IN A SPORTING AND RURAL DISTRICT.



£6,500.—Restored Tudor FARMHOUSE, facing south, commanding panoramic views; six bed, bath, three sitting rooms; garages, stabling, cottage; Company's water, electric light, central heating, 30 ACRES.

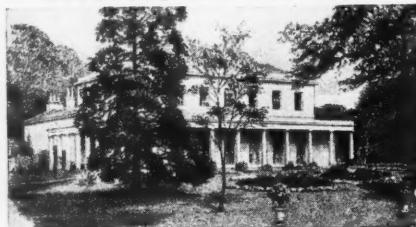
Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 6275.)

HEREFORD & WORCESTER BORDERS.
Beautiful position on the hills, facing south-west, in a sporting district.

£5,500.—OLD SQUARE — BUILT
HOUSE in good order; ten bed, three baths, billiards and four reception rooms. Stabling. Cottage. Electric light. Main drainage. Charming gardens and grass.

EIGHT ACRES.
Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (7808.)

WITHIN EASY REACH OF
GOODWOOD AND THE COAST.



WEST SUSSEX.—This finely positioned RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout, contains billiard, three reception rooms, lounge, two bath, seventeen bedrooms and good offices.

Electric light. Main water. Gravel subsoil. Stabling. Garage, rooms over. Lodge. Three cottages. Beautiful old-world gardens and grounds with well-timbered parklands; in all about 52 ACRES.

FOR SALE.—inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 2438.)

HERTS.

MAGNIFICENT QUEEN ANNE
MANSION in faultless order and replete with EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND LUXURY, seated in a finely timbered park and surrounded by characteristic old gardens of great charm and dignity. Halls, four reception rooms, billiard, complete offices, 27 bed, ten baths; racquet court; garages, cottages, MODEL HOME FARM. Good shooting. The entire area being about

1,550 ACRES.

For Sale.—Inspected and highly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

BUCKS.



Easy reach Burnham Beeches and Stoke Poges.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED
RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout, contains four reception, two bath, eleven bed and dressing rooms, etc. Electric light. Main water and gas. Central heating. Stabling. Garage. Two cottages. Charming gardens and grounds; in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

FOR SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 6080.)

SALOP AND HEREFORD BORDERS.
Amidst picturesque scenery; approached by long drive.

THIS BEAUTIFUL XVII CENTURY
MANOR HOUSE contains old oak panelling, beams, rafters and polished floors.

Three reception, three bath, ten bed and dressing rooms, with usual offices; exceptionally well-arranged farm-buildings in centre of Estate, which comprises

175 ACRES

of rich well-watered pastureland, suitable for PEDIGREE STOCK OR DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE.

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (7934.)

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton S.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave S.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

SURREY.

Three-and-a-half miles from main line station, 30 minutes from Town. Near golf. Gravel soil.



HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN SMALL PARK.

£7,500.—two carriage drives; fourteen bed, two baths, three reception rooms, lounge; electric light, Company's water, central heating; stabling, garages, cottage.

CHARMING OLD GARDENS, ornamental water, walled kitchen garden and pasture and

32 ACRES.

Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 1157.)

BEAUTIFUL OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE.

OXON.—Fascinating old building (near an old-world town), which requires modernising; excellent lodge and other buildings; very charming gardens and grounds.

FIFTEEN ACRES.

BARGAIN PRICE.—Full details from GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 6064.)

NEAR WALTON HEATH.



FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, well planned, in excellent order throughout, arranged ON TWO FLOORS ONLY,

and containing four reception, three bath, twelve bedrooms, etc.; garage; cottages if required; beautifully timbered gardens of nearly

THREE ACRES.

LOW PRICE.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 1025.)

'Phone :
Grosvenor 3326.

Established 1886.

MESSRS. PERKS & LANNING

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,

37, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and 32, High Street, Watford.

'Phone :
Watford
687 and 688.



HERTS (near golf links; ten minutes station; excellent trains to City and West End).—For SALE, this very charming Freehold RESIDENCE, having panelled hall, three sitting, seven bedrooms, bath, etc.; electric light, Co.'s water and gas; garage, tennis lawn, rose garden, etc.; in beautiful order throughout. Ready for immediate occupation. Highly recommended.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS.
8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.

Telephone 204.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES in the South and South-Western Counties. Price 2/-; by post 2/6.

CLOSE TO WELL-KNOWN GOLF LINKS AND ADJOINING TENNIS CLUB.

DEVON (EAST), TO BE LET, FURNISHED OR SOLD, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATE AND PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, standing high and commanding a charming view. GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

The grounds are a SPECIAL FEATURE, delightfully arranged, including terraced walks, TENNIS COURT, gardens, etc.; about ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

GOLF, SEA AND RIVER FISHING, HUNTING, RENT, PRICE AND WINCHESTER.

full particulars of RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., Exeter. (5477.)

RICH IN OAK BEAMS AND PANELLING.
HERTS (50 minutes from City).—For SALE, delightful old MANOR HOUSE, recently modernised but retaining old characteristics; eleven bed, three baths, four sitting rooms; stabling and about 20 acres. Strongly recommended.

400 ACRES and interesting old Elizabethan MANOR. Excellent sporting district in Herts; nine bed, bath, three reception, several cottages, useful buildings. Price only £7,500.

£5,000 for old-world HOUSE and 150 acres in East Herts; seven bed and dressing, bath, three sitting rooms.—Inspected and strongly recommended.

£25,000 IS ASKED for a wonderful old Sussex PROPERTY in over 100 acres; fifteen bed, four bath, five reception; beautiful grounds; stabling, cottages, etc.—Plans, photos, etc.

SURREY (35 minutes London; high up).—A beautiful PROPERTY with every conceivable modern convenience and about 20 bedrooms, to be LET FURNISHED, for six months from March next. Never Let before.

£6,000.—Delightful old Elizabethan HOUSE, near Maidstone; seven bed, bath, three reception; nearly 100 acres, rich pasture; full of old features. (6165.)

WITH FINE SEA VIEWS.

SUFFOLK.—Choice RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE, 700 acres; fine medium-sized Mansion in park of unusual charm; easily kept grounds; first-class sporting; farms mostly Let to good tenants. Price £16,000, or offer, including timber.—Photos, etc., of WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES
in Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, etc. Free register on application (with your requirements) to
MESSRS. FAYERMANN & CO.,
Estate Agents, Leamington Spa. Established 1874.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

HAMPSHIRE.—To be LET, Furnished, a HOUSE, standing in a park, containing about five reception rooms, fifteen bedrooms, and usual offices; together with the shooting over about 3,000 acres and fishing in the River Meon over between one-and-a-half to two miles.—Apply PINK & ARNOLD, Wickham, Hants, and Winchester.



JUST IN THE MARKET.

WORCESTERSHIRE, on a hill with glorious views.—To be SOLD, exceptionally charming and well-built RESIDENCE on outskirts of famous market town; nine bed, bath, three reception; garage, main supplies; beautiful grounds, surrounded by orchards.—Inspected and highly recommended.

SHOOTINGS. FISHINGS. &

SCOTLAND.

MESSRS. WALKER, FRASER & STEEL
ESTATE, SHOOTING AND FISHING AGENTS.
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

Head Offices, 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

Telegrams: "Sportsman, Glasgow."

DENHAM (Suffolk).—2,300 acres of excellent PARK RIDGE SHOOTING to be LET within easy reach of Newmarket; also well-placed coverts.—For all particulars as to average bag, rent, etc., apply to THE ESTATE AGENT, Normanstead, Henley-on-Thames.

RIVER SPEY.—SALMON FISHINGS to be LET from February 11th to July 30th, 1927.—For further particulars apply to JOSEPH S. LINN, Factor, Seaford Estates Office, Elgin.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents (Audley),
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.
6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2130
" 2131

ESSEX

MANSION AND 3,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE, WITH 116 ACRES OR 573 ACRES, OR 4,180 ACRES.

Four miles from Audley End Station, one hour from City, 22 miles from Newmarket, six miles from Saffron Walden, thirteen miles from Cambridge.

WELL-PRESERVED ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE.

dated 1579; about 400ft. above sea level, and having every modern comfort and convenience, with

CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT, ETC.

Containing excellent suite of reception rooms, about 20 bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, and some servants' rooms, with inexpensive gardens, approached from the public road by three carriage drives each with an entrance lodge.

THE SHOOTING OVER 3,080 ACRES, PART OF THE LOFTS HALL ESTATE.

The shooting is of mixed character, the numerous well-placed woods and cover afford excellent cover for ground game and for the rearing and preserving of pheasants, whilst the land carries a good head of partridges.

Further particulars of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, W.1. (80,479.)



ASHDOWN FOREST AND CROWBOROUGH
800FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. CLOSE TO THESE FAMOUS LINKS.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, commanding wonderful panoramic views; one-and-a-half miles from a station; thoroughly modernised and in complete order, which has been the subject of a large expenditure; sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, panelled hall, four reception rooms and fine billiard or dancing room, sun parlour, capital offices; nearly all the rooms command glorious views.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
Four cottages with bathrooms, garage, stabling, small farmery with electrically fitted dairy.

LOVELY TERRACED GARDENS; in all about

EIGHTEEN ACRES.

TO BE SOLD.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1. Plans and views at offices. (30,336.)

FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX

Under an hour from London, and one-and-a-half miles from main line junction.

450FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, seated in a BEAUTIFUL PARK WITH ORNAMENTAL LAKE, approached by two long carriage drives with lodge entrance; fifteen bed, two bath, lounge hall, billiard, and three reception rooms.

STABLING, GARAGE, SEVERAL COTTAGES, MODEL FARM.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. COMPANY'S WATER.

CLOSE TO NOTED GOLF LINKS.

GOOD HUNTING.

The Property extends to about

425 ACRES.

and includes two very good FARMS and about 140 ACRES of woodland, affording very good covert shooting.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.



Photos and full particulars of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (3720.)

EASY REACH OF MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL

Two miles from main line station and half-a-mile from noted 18-hole golf course.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF LIVERPOOL.

HUNTING SIX DAYS A WEEK

BEAUTIFUL REPLICA OF A CHESHIRE MANOR HOUSE, in glorious country, standing high on sandy soil, with south aspect, commanding wonderful panoramic views to the Wrekin and Beeston Castle; 20 bed and dressing, three bath, billiard, and five reception rooms; garage for five, stabling for eleven, stud groom's and other cottages; fitted laundry.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

Lovely landscape gardens, two tennis and croquet lawns, ornamental lake, walled kitchen garden, etc.; home farm, and richly timbered parkland; in all about

95 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION LATER, AT AN ABSURDLY LOW PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1. (72,142.)



MID-HAMPSHIRE

ON THE HILLS, 450FT. ABOVE SEA.

ONE OF THE MOST CHOICE PROPERTIES IN THIS FAVOURITE COUNTRY, with a BEAUTIFUL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, well maintained, and contains Lounge hall, five reception rooms, fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms.

ACETYLENE GAS. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

STABLING AND GARAGE.

TWO COTTAGES AND FARMERY.

HUNTING. GOLF. TO BE SOLD

WITH A TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 29 ACRES.

Further details of the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1. (60,608.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W.1

TUNBRIDGE WELLS DISTRICT

300ft. above sea level, on sandy soil.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

standing in delightful grounds. The approach is along a winding carriage drive with a well-built lodge at entrance, and the accommodation is conveniently arranged.



Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, and five bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's gas and water. Garage. Stabling. Chauffeur's flat and pair of cottages. Farmbuildings. BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

terraced walks, lawns, herbaceous borders, two tennis courts, and completely walled kitchen gardens. There are about five acres of wood in which are delightful walks, the whole embracing an area of about

38 ACRES.

ADDITIONAL LAND COULD BE HAD.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (21,444.)

SOMERSETSHIRE.

One-and-a-half miles from a small town and station; 28 miles from Bath.

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY OF EIGHT ACRES, including an up-to-date House, with three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, and offices.

Gas and electric light; two garages, and outbuildings.

PLEASURE GARDEN, ORCHARD AND PASTURELAND.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,500. (22,792.)

SUFFOLK COAST.

On the sea front.

Sandy beach. Safe bathing.

PRIVATE HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE, ETC. FOR SALE AS A WHOLE (32 BEDROOMS) OR DIVIDED.

£3,000.—Four reception rooms, 20 bedrooms, three bathrooms, and offices.

£1,200.—Two reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, and bathroom.

Electric light and gas, main water and drainage, radiators, Speaking tubes, etc.

Near 18-hole golf course; tennis; yachting and sailing clubs. (21,506.)

EAST SUSSEX.

One mile from a station and six miles from the sea. AN ATTRACTIVE RED BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE, facing south, standing 300ft. above sea level, and commanding beautiful and extensive views.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, dairy, and usual offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS THROUGHOUT.

Garage for two cars; pretty garden with tennis lawn, pergolas, ornamental flagged garden, etc. (twelve acres of pastureland if required).

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,400. (19,615.)

SUFFOLK

BETWEEN IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

AN EXCEDEINGLY ATTRACTIVE AND COMPACT FREEHOLD PROPERTY of about

79 ACRES,

comprising a MODERN TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE (built 1899), seated in a richly timbered park intersected by the River Brett.



Large hall, four reception rooms, eighteen bedrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Good water supply. Modern sanitation.

MATURED AND INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. WALLED GARDEN.

Stabling, garages, and farmbuildings.

SMALL SECONDARY HOUSE. EXCELLENT LODGE AND TWO COTTAGES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (11,690.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

AND

WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W.1.

90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

WILTSHIRE

ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS FROM LONDON.

LAVERSTOCK HALL NEAR SALISBURY

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, including a substantially-built House facing south and west, and approached by a carriage drive with lodge entrance.



Lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, and offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE. STABLING, GARAGE, MILL HOUSE AND TWO COTTAGES.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS include tennis lawns, terraces, walled kitchen garden, viney, pasture and meadowland; in all about

46 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Within a mile of the station and close to a Common. MODERN substantially built brick-and-tiled RESIDENCE

standing high and in excellent order throughout. Three reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bedrooms, four bathrooms, and usual offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's gas and water. Heated garage for three cars. Garden with greenhouse and large aviary.

PRICE £5,000. (22,129.)

WILTSHIRE.

Two miles main line station.

SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED RESIDENCE of mellowed red brick, situate about 200ft. above sea level on sandy soil; two large reception rooms, conservatory, eight bedrooms, bathroom, two w.c.'s, and offices.

Radiator. Passenger lift. Good water supply. Stabling for four horses, garage, piggery, fowl-houses; timbered grounds, including old paved courtyard, rockeries, tennis lawn, two orchards, kitchen garden, etc.; in all about

TWO ACRES. PRICE £1,500.

More land and two cottages available. (22,751.)

SURREY HILLS.

One mile from station and about fifteen miles from Town. AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, in a bracing position 600ft. above sea level, with wide open views to the South; two reception rooms, loggia, five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Telephone, Company's gas and water, electricity available.

Garage; grounds of one-and-a-quarter acres, with tennis and croquet lawns, sun room, pergolas, etc.

PRICE £3,000.

Or with three-quarters of an acre £2,750. (22,684.)

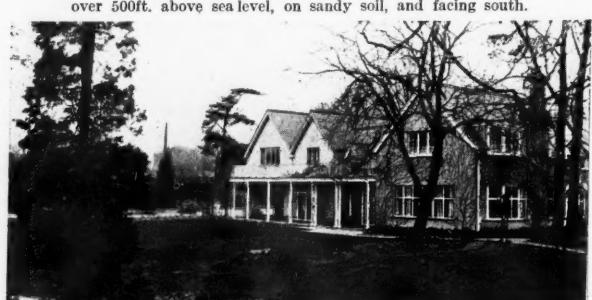
A FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ADJOINING THE FIRST TEE, AND ONE MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE CLUB HOUSE AT

WALTON HEATH

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

over 500ft. above sea level, on sandy soil, and facing south.



The Residence contains hall, four reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and convenient offices.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

Bungalow, garage, laundry and outbuildings.

WELL-SHELTERED GARDENS, including lawns, rose and rock garden, two tennis courts; in all about

ONE ACRE AND A HALF.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (9875.)

Telephones :

314 Mayfair (8 lines).

3036 Edinburgh.

2716 Central, Glasgow.

327 Ashford, Kent.

BRACKETT & SONS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

OLD SUSSEX HOUSE

ADDED TO AND RECENTLY CAREFULLY REMODELED.



Charming terraced gardens, with fine views over the Sussex Hills.

Nine bedrooms, four fitted bathrooms, four reception rooms (h. and c. in nearly all bedrooms), kitchen offices.

CO'S WATER AND TELEPHONE.
Garage.

Also delightful COTTAGE or GUEST HOUSE (drawing room, bedroom, bathroom and separate garden).

One mile of station.

£5,000, FREEHOLD.

(Fo. 32,419.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY BRACKETT & SONS, AS ABOVE.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



NORTH COTSWOLD COUNTRY.—To be SOLD, above charming PROPERTY, comprising picturesque House. Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, hall floor, kitchens; flower and kitchen gardens, tennis court, etc.; stabling for six, cottage; electric light, modern drainage, main water; two paddocks of rich pasture; the whole embracing an area of some 20 ACRES.



ON THE SLOPES OF THE COTSWOLDS (600ft. above sea level, within easy reach of Cheltenham).—The above delightful stone-built RESIDENCE, standing in its beautiful, picturesque and well-matured grounds of nearly eight acres; four reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, hall floor domestic offices; Company's gas, electric light available, water by gravitation, good drainage; stabling for three (more can be arranged), garage for two, good cottage. Vacant possession.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

Telephones:
Regent 6773 and 6774.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1.
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

Telegrams:
"Merceral, London."

ABSOLUTELY THE GREATEST VALUE POSSIBLE

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATES NOW IN THE MARKET. SITUATE IN A FAVOURITE SPORTING AND GOOD SOCIAL DISTRICT. UNRIVALLED POSITION.



BEAUTIFUL OLD HOUSE.

MODERNLY EQUIPPED.
ALL ON TWO FLOORS.
Lounge hall, three fine reception, billiard room, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Electric light.
Central heating.

Cottage. Farmery. Garage.

Beautiful but inexpensive OLD ENGLISH GARDENS.

A MINIATURE PARK; in all

50 ACRES.

ONLY

£5,500, FREEHOLD.

WITHOUT QUESTION THE

YEAR'S BARGAIN.
F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, Sackville Street, W. 1. Regent 6773.

ESTATE AGENTS.

HARRIE STACEY & SON
REDHILL, REIGATE AND WALTON HEATH, SURREY

AUCTIONEERS.
Phone: Redhill 631
(3 lines).



NUTFIELD, SURREY

Near the old village and church; delightful views of the well-wooded hills; Merstham Station only a mile, near bus route.

CHARMING OLD FARMHOUSE

RESIDENCE (Circa 1774), standing in GROUNDS of about

FIVE ACRES.

Carriage drive; lounge hall, four reception, two bath and eight or nine bedrooms, ample offices, and dry cellarage.

GARAGE.

Four good living rooms.

Stabling. Large barn. Small farmery. BEAUTIFUL OLD HIGH-WALLED GARDEN, fine orchard and meadow.

All in excellent order and up to date.

GAS AND WATER.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

PRICE £5,000.

For particulars apply as above.

BUCKLAND & SONS

WINDSOR, SLOUGH AND READING.
Also 4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.1. Museum 0472.
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.
Windsor 48, Slough 28, Reading 1890.

BUCKS.

Close to the well-known Stoke Poges Golf Links.

A EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, constructed of brick, half-timbered, and tiled roof. The House commands a good position overlooking parklands, and is approached by a carriage drive. The accommodation comprises lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom and usual domestic offices; central heating, Company's water, electric light, telephone.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Garage, etc.

PRICE £4,250. (602.)

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

Close to Taplow Station, Bucks.

A DETACHED RESIDENCE, standing in grounds of about three-quarters of an acre. The House contains three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.; garage.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.

RENT £165 PER ANNUM. (2777.)

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.

Estd. 1832.

SOMERSET AND DORSET BORDERS

IN THE CENTRE OF THE BLACKMORE VALE.

SIX MILES FROM SHERBORNE.

Standing some 300ft. up, in well-timbered park-like grounds. Close main line station.

THIS CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing

HANDSOME SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS, SEVENTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATHS (h. and c.).

ELECTRIC LIGHT.



THE GROUNDS are of singular charm and beautifully timbered, and there is rich pastureland of about 52 acres; the whole covering about

60 ACRES.

Excellent stabling and farmbuildings, five cottages, and

CHARMING OLD DOWER HOUSE.

Hunting with Blackmore Vale and other packs. Golf and polo at Sherborne.

PRICE ONLY £13,000

Full particulars from W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (17,257.)

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO. 37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.

GEORGIAN HOUSE AND 40 ACRES.
46 MILES LONDON. — For SALE, attractive RESIDENCE, standing in finely timbered park with 2 lodge entrances.

Hall, billiard room, 3 reception, 14 bed and dressing rooms, bath, etc., electric light, central heating, excellent water.

Stabling, Garages, Model farmery. Cottage. BEAUTIFUL YET INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (11,434.)

XVII CENTURY RESIDENCE. 4 ACRES.
SOMS. AND WILTS (borders 10 miles Bath). — For SALE, beautiful gabled and stone HOUSE.

Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 11 bedrooms.

Electric light, main drainage. Garage, 2 cottages and useful buildings; pretty grounds, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,841.)

HENLEY (on high ground, commanding delightful views). — For SALE, Freehold, a most attractive RESIDENCE, with avenue carriage drive.

Winter garden, 4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 14 bedrooms. Co.'s water, gas, electric light, main drains, telephone.

Garages, stabling, 2 cottages.

The grounds are a feature; tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden and park-like pasture; in all about

10½ ACRES.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,890.)

7 OR 33 ACRES. £2,250.
BRECON & MONMOUTH BORDERS (2 miles station, magnificent position, 650ft. up). — An attractive RESIDENCE; carriage drive with lodge.

3 reception, bathroom, 11 bed and dressing rooms.

Electric light, water by gravitation, telephone. Stabling, garage; well-timbered grounds, tennis, kitchen garden, glasshouses, and park-like pasture.

Farmhouse, cottage and further 26 acres optional.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,889.)



S. DEVON (TEIGN VALLEY). — For SALE, excellent small RESIDENCE, in very pretty grounds; carriage drive.

3 reception, bathroom, 6 bedrooms.

Modern conveniences; gas; stabling, garage; tennis lawn and 2 paddocks. More land if required; convenient for TROUT AND SALMON FISHING.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (11,245.)

50 MINUTES LONDON. — For SALE, small HOTEL of character with every convenience; magnificent view.

3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 6 bedrooms.

Electric light, Telephone, Central heating.

Garage for 3; beautiful grounds, tennis lawn, Dutch garden, kitchen garden, etc. Cottages if desired.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,630.)

RESIDENCE DATING FROM XVII CENTURY.
DORSET (hunting with 3 packs). — For SALE, attractive old RESIDENCE, with historic associations.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms.

Co.'s water, electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, cottages; lovely old grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden and paddock.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,241.)

NORTH SOMERSET. — Well-built RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, 4 reception, bathroom, 10 bedrooms.

Electric light, gas, Co.'s water, central heating.

Stabling, garage, lovely grounds, tennis lawn, paddock; in all about 7½ ACRES.

Excellent cottage and extra 7 acres grassland available.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (5334.)

24 ACRES. £4,250.

MID-DEVON. — An attractive GEORGIAN HOUSE, commanding lovely views, avenue carriage drive.

Billiard, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 10 bedrooms.

Central heating, gas.

Stabling for 5, garage for 4; charming grounds, tennis, kitchen garden, park-like pasture and woodland.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,055.)

Telegrams: "Teamwork, Piccy, London."
Telephone: Mayfair 2300
2301
Grosvenor 1838

NORFOLK & PRIOR

20, BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

Auctioneers and Surveyors,
Valuers,
Land and Estate Agents.

MELTON MOWBRAY

Close to station, three miles from Melton Mowbray and twelve miles from Leicester.



A WELL-APPOINTED HUNTING BOX

Four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, modern conveniences.

THREE COTTAGES. GARAGE. FARMERY. SPLENDID MODERN STABLING (for 24 or more hunters).

CHARMING WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, sloping to a stream, orchard and pasture; in all

30 ACRES (would divide).

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

Particulars from the Sole Agents, SHAFTO, SIKES & SON, Melton Mowbray; or NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

BANBURY (NEAR)



FROM THE GROUNDS.

XVII CENTURY MANOR HOUSE. OAK BEAMS, PANELLING, OPEN FIREPLACES, FINE OLD OAK STAIRCASE. Three reception, ten bed and dressing, two bath.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Garage. Stabling.

THREE-AND-A-HALF OR EIGHTEEN ACRES.

Moderate price.

Inspected and recommended by NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

BORDERS OF SUSSEX AND SURREY

Two miles Warnham, four-and-a-half from Horsham, whence London is reached in one hour.



THE RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE, "NORTHLANDS," WARNHAM, including a picturesque Residence in the Elizabethan style, well away from road in undulating parklands. Lounge hall, three reception, seven or more bedrooms, two bathrooms, ample offices; electric light, gas.

GARAGES, STABLING, DOUBLE LODGE, FOUR COTTAGES, FIVE SETS OF FARMBUILDINGS.

Charming, but inexpensive old-world grounds, 56 acres sporting woodlands, 236 acres pasture, and some arable; in all

360 ACRES.

INTERSECTED BY THE NORTH, A TROUTING STREAM.

FOR SALE — Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, and NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

Telephone: Grosvenor 1671.
(2 lines.)

DIBBLIN & SMITH

(R. F. W. THAKE, F.S.I., F.A.I., and M. PAGINTON.)

Estate Offices, 106, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

SURVEYORS AND
AUCTIONEERS.

40 MILES NORTH-WEST OF TOWN ON A MAIN LINE.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER, in quiet position on the outskirts of an interesting market town.

Half, drawing and dining rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER. TELEPHONE.

Garage and other useful outbuildings.

ABSOLUTELY SECLUDED GARDENS AND PADDOCK.

THREE ACRES. £2,000, LOWEST.

An absolute bargain.

Illustrated particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W., who recommend the property personally.

MID-DORSET.

(NEAR BLANDFORD.)

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SMALL PLACES at present available in the county can be bought for

3,500 GUINEAS.

It is in excellent order and contains lounge hall, three or four reception, ten bed and dressing and two bathrooms,

ELECTRIC LIGHT IS INSTALLED,

as are also

COMPANY'S WATER AND TELEPHONE.

COTTAGE. GARAGE.

Established gardens and paddock.

NEARLY SIX ACRES.

Particulars from DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W.

NORFOLK.

A SMALL SPORTING ESTATE OF 530 ACRES,

With the advantage of additional SHOOTING over nearly 1,000 ACRES rentable adjoining, and including a well-known

BROAD OF 124 ACRES.

The property lies practically on the coast, and includes a

MANOR HOUSE,

partly of the Queen Anne Period, with panelled rooms.

Entrance and inner halls, three reception rooms, library, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms, four dressing rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

CERTIFIED WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Gamekeeper's house and several other cottages.

SMALL FARMERY.

NICE OLD-WORLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The Lordship of the Manor is included in the Sale, and an

EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Full particulars and details of game bag from the SOLE AGENTS, DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1, who can recommend the property personally and with the utmost confidence.

SOMERSET. NEAR THE QUANTOCKS.

Six miles from the sea.

A CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE approached by avenue drive of tall beeches and delightfully situated in an old-world garden.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING and CENTRAL HEATING have just been installed, and there are the additional advantages of COMPANY'S WATER and MAIN DRAINAGE.

ACCOMMODATION: Lounge hall, three reception, seven best bedrooms, three bathrooms, three or four secondary rooms, servants' hall, etc.; really excellent outbuildings; garage, stabling, CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE; WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.

FOUR ACRES. £3,750.

Outgoings only £40 annually.

Recommended by DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W., who have inspected.

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

One mile from station; 400ft. up.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE

in retired position.

Hall, three reception, nine bedrooms, bath.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.

TELEPHONE. GARAGE WITH PIT.

THE PLEASURE GARDENS are a special feature and contain tennis lawn, wooded dell, and kitchen garden.

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EARLY ENGLISH GEM.
Full of half-timber work, fine exposed beams, open fireplaces, and perfectly appointed throughout.

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40 minutes from Town, adjacent to first-class golf links.
Entrance hall, three or four reception rooms, six bedrooms, bath, and complete offices.
Garage and outbuildings.
CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
TELEPHONE.

OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS,
beautifully kept lawns, shady trees, etc.; in all about
TWO ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
HARRODS (L.D.), West Byfleet,
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Road, S.W. 1.



HUNTERCOMBE GOLF COURSE

COMFORTABLE AND WELL-BUILT PRE-WAR HOUSE, occupying a fine position, 400ft. up and commanding fine views. The House is well away from the road, approached by a drive and contains lounge hall, billiard room, two reception, cloak room, tea bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

CO'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

Gravel soil; south and east aspect.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS, tennis lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, spinney, two orchards, walled kitchen garden, pastureland, etc.; in all

ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES.

TWO COTTAGES.

GARAGE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

An additional 25 acres can also be acquired.

HARRODS (L.D.), 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



TRING AND AYLESBURY (BETWEEN)

Fine social and sporting district; 800ft. up; Co.'s water lovely views.

GENUINE TUDOR HOUSE, with a wealth of old oak, leaded casements, etc.; Co.'s water, electric light, central heating and certified drainage; three reception, six bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and offices.

Stables, loose boxes, garage, cottage, all with water and electric light; well laid-out gardens and lawns, kitchen garden, coppice, and pastureland; in all

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FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, including all fixtures and fittings and crops. No valuations.

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MALVERN HILLS.

600FT. UP

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE in picked position enjoying magnificent views. Five reception, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, usual offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CO'S WATER.

MODERN DRAINAGE.
TELEPHONE.

Garage for two, cottage.

PARK-LIKE PLEASURE GARDENS, shaded by some finely grown trees and shrubs, tennis lawn, croquet lawn, orchard, spinney, paddock; in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

Hunting with two packs.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,500.

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SOUTH HANTS

One-and-a-half miles from station, nine from Southampton, twelve from Chichester, and fourteen from Southampton.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, two fitted bathrooms, nine bedrooms, and ample offices.

GOOD STABLING.
TWO COTTAGES.
EXCELLENT HOME FARM.

The whole extending to over
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Would be divided.

PRICE, HOUSE, HOME BUILDINGS AND ABOUT 50 ACRES ONLY, £4,500.

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SURREY AND SUSSEX (BORDERS OF)
In delightful country 45 minutes from Town.



SINGULARLY CHARMING OLD XVITH CENTURY HOUSE of most picturesque appearance; fine old oak beams, original fireplaces and other features; five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, etc.; central heating, Company's water, telephone; garage; exceptionally pretty gardens, tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden and paddock.

PRICE WITH EIGHT ACRES ONLY £4,000.
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IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY NEAR GUILDFORD.
350ft. above sea level. Gravel soil.



SINGULARLY CHARMING OLD XVITH CENTURY HOUSE with old oak beams, open fireplaces and other delightful features, thoroughly modernised and brought up to date; electric light, telephone, Company's water, etc.; eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms; stabling, garage, large old oak-timbered barn; delightful gardens with tennis court, rock garden, kitchen garden, paddock, etc.

PRICE WITH FOUR-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES, £5,000.
More land could be purchased.
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BORDERS OF HERTS AND BUCKS.
Lovely country, 300ft. up, fine views, sunny aspect, dry soil



A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, just in the market, for SALE, Freehold; one-and-a-half miles from station, 30 minutes to Town; seven or eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, three beautiful reception rooms; two garages, chauffeur's rooms; electric light, central heating, independent hot water, hot and cold running water in all bedrooms; charming garden of TWO ACRES, tennis court, 18-hole putting green, pergola, rock garden, fountain, small orchard, vegetable garden; an additional area of two-and-a-half acres of woodland if required.

CLOSE TO FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSE.
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IN A FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX
Under an hour from London. Delightful district.



CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE, occupying perfectly secluded position approached by two carriage drives; eight bedrooms, bathroom, four reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; lighting, Company's water, main drainage, etc.; stabling for three, large garage, good range of farmbuildings. Very attractive well-timbered gardens with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc. Excellent grassland.

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ABOUT ONE MILE FROM SEA AND STATION.



PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD HOUSE, in perfect order; eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms and billiard room; electric light, central heating, good water; panelled walls and parquet flooring; beautiful well-timbered old gardens, tennis lawn and en-tout-cas court; exceptional cottage of seven rooms; garage, stabling and coach-house.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 14½, 7½ OR 2½ ACRES.
Prices upon application to the Agents, WILSON & Co., as above.

SUSSEX.
Perfectly rural country. About one hour from London.



BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD HOUSE of most charming character; old oak beams, oak doors and other fascinating features; ten to twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, magnificent oak drawing room, three other reception rooms; electric light, telephone, modern drainage; stabling, garage, excellent cottage, range of model farm-buildings; singularly charming old gardens, hard tennis court, kitchen garden, etc., delightful woodland and first-rate pastureland. For SALE with 120 ACRES.

PRICE ENORMOUSLY REDUCED TO £5,500
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London 45 minutes.
SUPERBLY EQUIPPED AND ARTISTICALLY APPOINTED MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
Three reception, Ten bed and dressing rooms, Two bathrooms. **CENTRAL HEATING.** **GARAGE.** **COTTAGE.** **BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND WOODLAND.** **FIVE ACRES.** **GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.**
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RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

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CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
350ft. up on granite. One mile from coast. Wonderful views of sea and country. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, Four reception rooms. **STABLING.** **GARAGE.** **COTTAGE.** **WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.** **22 ACRES.** **ONLY £4,750.**
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PERFECT XIVTH CENTURY FARMHOUSE.
OLD OAK BEAMS.
ORIGINAL FIREPLACES.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. **CENTRAL HEATING.**
COMPANY'S WATER. **TENNIS.** **GARAGE.** **TWO ACRES.**
A REAL GEM FOR SALE.

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DEVON (near Torquay).—A valuable Freehold PROPERTY, 320 acres, situated on an estuary, of high-class land, with Tudor Manor Farmhouse and buildings. It adjoins the growing town Newton Abbot, and has very considerable building value, part being now ripe for development.—"A 7441," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

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WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE OF THE EXCELLENT
TRAIN SERVICE FROM BICESTER, BRACKLEY AND BANBURY.
(In a favourite district.)

NORTH ASTON HALL OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS VERY ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT TUDOR-STYLE
RESIDENCE,
occupying a FINE POSITION on a hill 420ft. up, COMMANDING EXTEN-
SIVE VIEWS to the south over heavily wooded country.
20 bed and dressing rooms, six bathrooms, four reception rooms (all the
principal reception rooms and bedrooms face south), tiled domestic offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN SANITATION.
HEAVILY TIMBERED PARKLANDS, BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE
GROUNDS, woodland walks, grassland; several cottages; in all just under
200 ACRES.

Garage for four cars. Capital stabling, with good rooms above.
HUNTING with the Heythrop, Bicester and Warwickshire Packs.
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GENUINE TUDOR FARMHOUSE RESTORED AND MODERNISED.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SIX BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.
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CENTRAL HEATING.

30 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

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IN MUCH-SOUGHT-AFTER NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE.

Four reception rooms, seven or eight bedrooms, two bathrooms.

CO'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

ONE ACRE GROUNDS, comprising full-sized TENNIS LAWN,
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ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

Four reception rooms. Nine bedrooms. Two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE.
TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

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RECENTLY PLACED IN THE MARKET.

TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS OF LONDON FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
OF 1,300 ACRES.

FIRST-RATE HUNTING. SHOOTING. POLO. GOLF.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN STONE-BUILT
RESIDENCE, being an excellent replica of an old Tudor MANOR HOUSE,
with tiled roof, with stone mullioned and leaded casement windows; in perfect order.

LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD
ROOM, 23 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS.
TELEPHONE. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN SANITATION.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS; specimen and ornamental trees
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MODEL HOME FARM OF 380 ACRES.

FIRST-CLASS LAND. NUMEROUS COTTAGES.

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400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. LOVELY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

In high and sheltered position

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, TEN BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS,
GARDEN ROOM AND AMPLE DOMESTIC OFFICES,
CONSERVATORY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

well timbered, and including tennis court, rose and other gardens, lawns, and paddock;
in all
ABOUT NINE ACRES.

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HUNTING WITH THE PYTCHELEY AND OTHER GOOD PACKS.

WILLIAM AND MARY MANOR HOUSE.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, THIRTEEN BEDROOMS,
TWO BATHROOMS, AND USUAL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING. FINE OLD STAIRCASE.

GARAGE AND STABLING FOR 20 TO 24 HORSES, BOTHY, GARDENER'S
COTTAGE.

WELL-TIMBERED PARK, gardens, tennis court, spinneys and old pasture.

ABOUT 33 ACRES.

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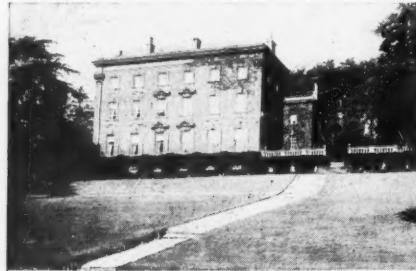
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THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSES ARE SITUATED IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE IN AN UNRIVALLED POSITION.



700 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, four miles from Cheltenham. Billiard room, four reception, eight bed and dressing, and four bathrooms; electric light, and all conveniences; two lodges, two cottages, garages, stabling; beautiful gardens and parkland of

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FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT £15,000.
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DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S COUNTRY.



THIS CHARMING HUNTING BOX in the centre of Hunt has four reception, seven beds and bathroom; electric light.

First-class stabling for thirteen, three cottages and

86 ACRES OF PASTURE.

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1,300 ACRES, CHIEFLY PASTURE.



SITUATE HIGH UP and intersected by good roads, water laid on to every enclosure. Three stone-built Houses, with modern conveniences, first-rate buildings, eleven cottages, bailiff's house. The whole PROPERTY FOR SALE, or would be divided to suit a purchaser.—Inspected by the Owner's Agents.

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BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE, in attractive grounds. Accommodation: Three reception, fourteen bed and dressing, two bathrooms; all modern conveniences; stabling for eight, excellent paddocks; area about

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LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

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AN INTERESTING HOUSE of the Adams period, with much paneling, carving and two beautiful staircases; fourteen bedrooms, four reception, bathroom; stabling, garage, three cottages.

25 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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AGENTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES & ESTATES,
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BUCKS.—To be LET, at £100 per annum, on Lease: XVIII CENTURY HOUSE, containing three sitting rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom; gas, Company's water, main drainage; stabling, garage and garden.

SUSSEX.—A well-built brick and tiled COUNTRY HOUSE, one hour from London, quiet situation, approached by a carriage drive off a country by-road; three sitting rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom; electric light, main water and drainage; good garage; splendid garden and orchard; about two-and-a-half acres in all. Low rates.

FREEHOLD, £3,250.

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FREEHOLD, £4,000.

MESSRS. WHATLEY, HILL & CO.,
24, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

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AND OTHER PROPERTIES
WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE (suitable for COUNTRY REST HOME, Freehold with possession and within 50 miles of Birmingham), SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE. Residence to contain 12 to 20 bedrooms; must stand high with south aspect.

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No commission required from Vendor.—Particulars to ARTHUR STANBURY & BROWN, Estate Agents and Surveyors, 63, Temple Row, Birmingham. Telephone, Central 3451.

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ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM AN OLD COUNTRY TOWN. WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK OF MINCHINHAMPTON GOLF COURSE.



Rose garden, herbaceous borders, sunk garden, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, orchard and greenhouses. (6208.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE, within easy reach of London, COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three or four reception, eight to ten bedrooms, baths, etc.; up to about 25 acres. Price from £4,000 to £5,000.—Replies to Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, W. 1.

URGENTLY REQUIRED, a COUNTRY HOUSE, old-fashioned preferred, with a few acres and pretty gardens (lounge hall if possible), two or three reception, six to eight bedrooms (two floors only); garage, cottage; within 25 miles of London. About £4,000 to £5,000.—Full details to G. THOMAS, Esq., 7, Cucross Street, Mayfair, W. 1.

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

REQUIRED, good MIXED SHOOT, preferably between Sevenoaks and Maidstone.—Reply "A 7446," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

FOR SALE, or would be let on LEASE, this delightful stone RESIDENCE, with mullioned windows, tiled roof, and having south and west aspect.

Lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, study, smokeroom, five principal bedrooms, fitted lavatory basins and heated towel airers, two bathrooms, three secondary bedrooms, two fitted with lavatory basins, exceptionally well arranged domestic offices; excellent outbuildings, double garage.

GOOD DRAINAGE, WATER SUPPLY, GAS. Gardens and grounds of about TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES

FOR SALE, by order of the Executors of the late Captain H. L. Phillips, the Freehold FARM of "Crestlands," situated in the High Veld district of the Transvaal, South Africa, nine miles from Balfour North, on the Natal Railway, and 60 miles from Johannesburg. The Property comprises 2,000 acres of fertile soil, 1,100 of which are arable and the remainder grazing land, the whole being substantially fenced and fully developed. The buildings include magnificent and commodious double-storied Residence of stone (quarried on the Estate), manager's house, two cottages, cow byre, horse and mule stables, and large store sheds, etc. Water is secured from a never-failing spring by pumping plant, and is laid on to the buildings.—Write "R. V." c/o J. W. VICKERS & CO., LTD., 24, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

BROMLEY (Kent).—Charming detached modern architect's designed Freehold RESIDENCE; four beds, dressing and bathrooms, two reception, lounge hall, cloakroom, conservatory, maids' sitting room; central heating; on two floors only; detached garage; tennis, beautiful garden. Possession, £3,100.—W. LEVENS and SON, Broadway House, Bromley, Kent. Ray. 2926.

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One-and-a-half miles of Stroud Station, on the main
G.W. Ry.
Perfect country, 600ft. above sea level, gravel soil, south
aspect.

A VERY CHARMING LABOUR-SAVING
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent domestic offices, servants' hall; central heating, electric lighting, Company's gas and water; double garage. Beautiful grounds with tennis courts, rose and ornamental gardens, herbaceous borders, stone-walled kitchen garden, etc., the whole extending to about

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Golf. Hunting.

REDUCED PRICE £4,200. FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



SOUTH DORSET.

Close to the sea. Delightful position.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND
WELL-APPOINTED MODERN FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE, commanding beautiful views; seven bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, complete offices; Company's gas and water, main drainage; garage and stabling. Tastefully laid-out gardens, comprising lawns, flower beds and shrubberies, the whole extending to an area of about

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.

PRICE £3,500. FREEHOLD.

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NEW FOREST.

Pleasantly situated on high ground and commanding charming views.

TO BE SOLD, this substantially built Freehold
modern RESIDENCE, standing well back from the
road, in grounds of over

TWO ACRES.

Five bedrooms, bathroom, spacious entrance lounge, dining room, study, kitchen and offices; stabling, garage; Company's gas and water, main drainage; pleasure grounds, two small paddocks.

PRICE £4,750. FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



DORSET

In a perfect setting amidst pines and heather, and commanding extensive views of the Purbeck Hills and Dorset Lakelands.

TO BE SOLD, this exceptionally attractive and artistic Freehold COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing four bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, loggia, entrance hall, kitchen and offices; private electric lighting plant; garage, workshop. The tastefully laid-out pleasure gardens and grounds include crazy paving and terrace walks, rose arbores, lily pond, fruit and vegetable gardens, etc.; the whole extending to about

THREE ACRES.

PRICE £2,700. FREEHOLD.

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



WIMBORNE, DORSET.

TO BE SOLD, the above attractive and perfectly appointed modern Freehold RESIDENCE, occupying a nice position with southern aspect; five bedrooms, bathroom, boxroom, three reception rooms, maids' sitting room, kitchen and complete offices.

Stabling. Garage. Company's gas and water.

WELL-MATURED GROUNDS OF ABOUT
ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES,
which include pleasure lawns, kitchen garden and orchard, etc.

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Full south aspect, superb position; one-and-a-half miles from New Milton on the Southern Railway main line. **COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE**, commanding wonderful sea and coastal views; seven bedrooms (three fitted with lavatory basins), dressing room, three bathrooms, lounge hall, three large reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; electric lighting, central heating, Company's gas and water, main drainage; garage; kitchen garden, conservatory; tastefully disposed grounds, including tennis and pleasure lawns; the whole extends to an area of about

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A DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD
RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL
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Stabling, garage, picturesque old-fashioned entrance lodge (full of old oak), three cottages.

Beautifully timbered park, charming pleasure grounds, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, fertile pasturelands, etc.; the whole extends to an area of about

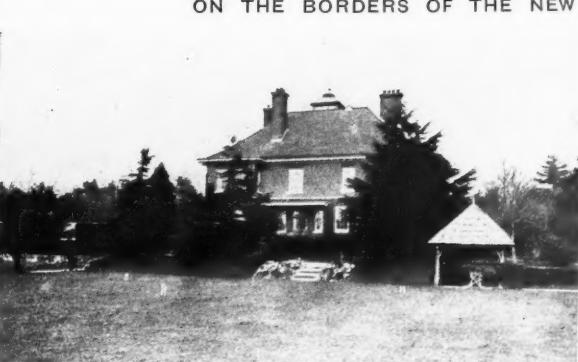
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ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST.



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Home farm, buildings.

Private electric lighting plant.
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Charmingly laid-out pleasure gardens and grounds, including croquet and tennis lawns, fruit gardens, orchards, kitchen garden, pasture and arable lands; the whole extending to an area of about

40 ACRES.



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TO BE SOLD, the above comfortable modern Freehold RESIDENCE, in excellent repair throughout, and containing the following well-arranged accommodation: Seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, boxroom, three large reception rooms, good domestic offices; garage for two cars, stabling, outbuildings; excellent water supply; delightful gardens and grounds, including small croquet and tennis lawns, walled kitchen garden, pleasure lawns, well-watered pasture and moorland; the whole extending to about **42 ACRES**. Hunting, fishing, shooting, golf.

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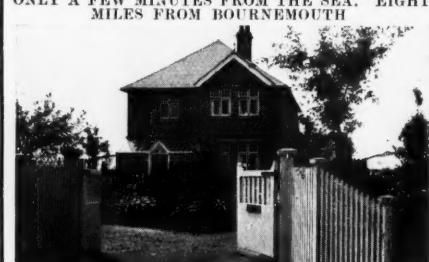
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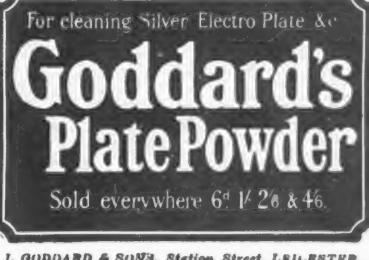
NORTH SHROPSHIRE.—COUNTRY HOUSE (partly Furnished or Unfurnished) to LET; five entertaining rooms, billiard room and conservatory; gardens, vineyards; garage, stables, with two cottages if desired. Shooting can also be Let.—Apply W. E. FRITH, The Quinta Estate Office, Weston-Rhyn, Oswestry.

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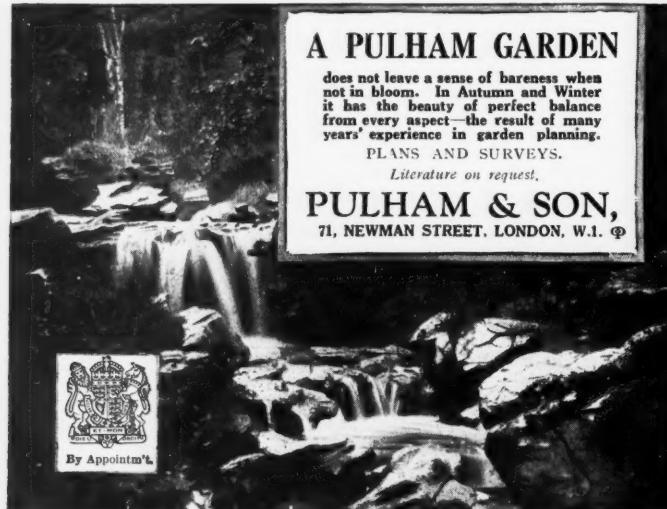


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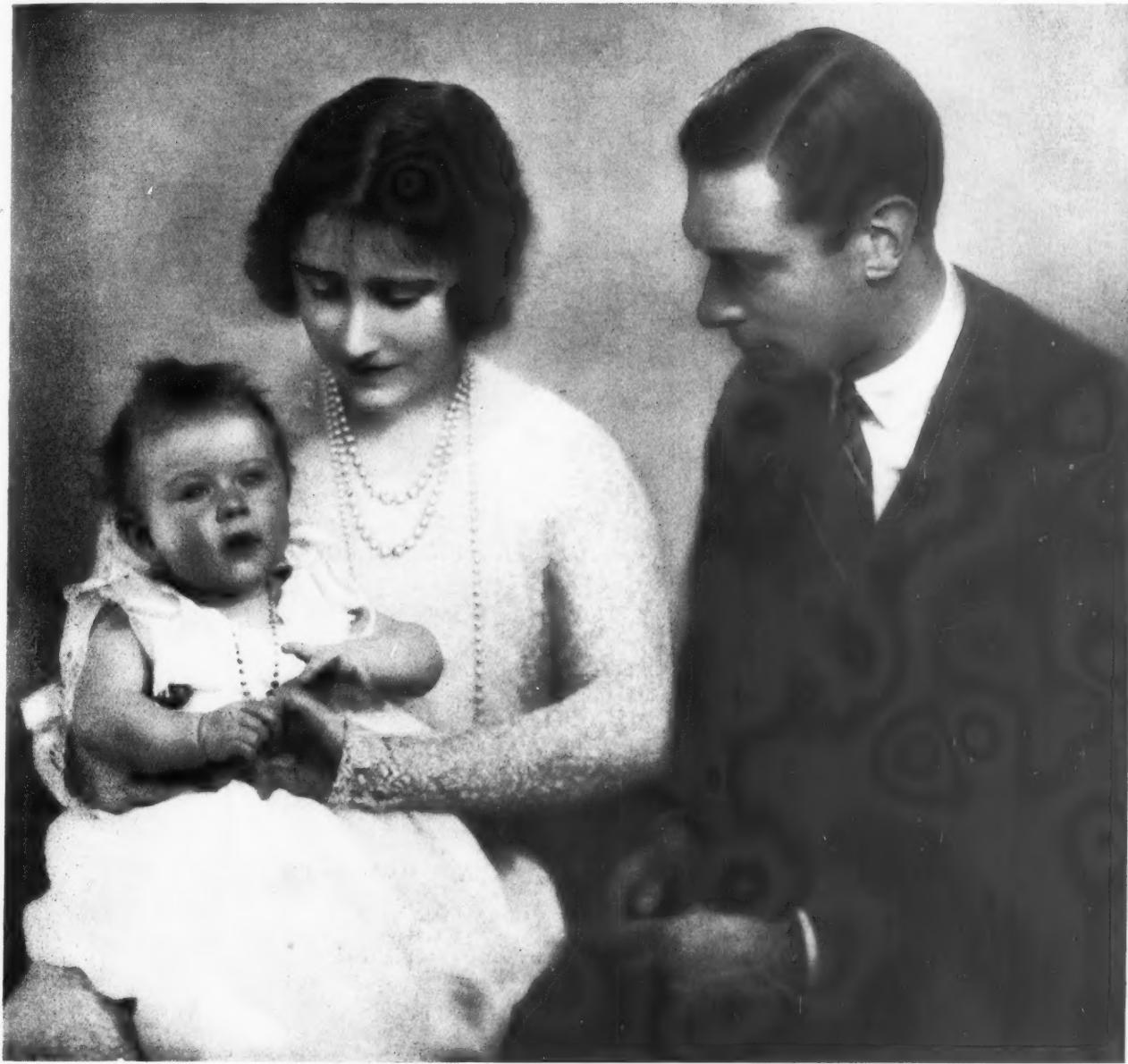
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COUNTRY LIFE

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COUNTRY LIFE

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs and sketches submitted to him, if accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for return, if unsuitable.

COUNTRY LIFE undertakes no responsibility for loss or injury to such MSS., photographs or sketches, and only publication in COUNTRY LIFE can be taken as evidence of acceptance.

“GOLD FROM THE LOWLANDS, O”

IN a fortnight's time there will be opened at the Royal Academy one of the most interesting and important exhibitions of works of art ever held in this country.

This is nothing less than a collection of paintings and tapestries covering the whole history of Flemish and Belgian art from 1350 to 1900. The idea of the exhibition originated some years ago with M. Paul Lambotte, the Belgian Director of Fine Arts, and was eagerly welcomed by the British Committee of the Anglo-Belgian Union, who saw in the project not only the possibility of strengthening the intellectual *entente* between the peoples of England and Belgium, but a chance of showing the world that the priceless treasures of Flemish and Belgian art had been preserved intact through all the horrors and ravages of the greatest war that the “Cockpit of Europe” has ever seen. The original idea was to confine the exhibition to works drawn from Belgium and this country, but it soon appeared that not only were private owners and public authorities all over the world prepared to co-operate, but that at least two foreign Governments—those of France and Austria—were ready to take an official share in this greatest of all

Flemish exhibitions. The galleries of Copenhagen, Budapest and Lyons are all contributing their quota. His Majesty the King is lending four pictures, two by Mabuse, an altarpiece with portraits of James III of Scotland and his queen, by Van der Goes, and a most interesting interior with portrait figures, by Gonzales Coques. Even more interesting, perhaps, is the fact that, in many cases, portions of single works of art, long separated, will be for the first time “reassembled” at Burlington House. The celebrated Gerard David, “Christ Nailed to the Cross,” for instance, which now hangs in the National Gallery, will be completed by the addition of the wings, which are being brought from Antwerp. The Austrian Government is lending a series of magnificent Flemish tapestries which are to decorate the large room at the Academy.

This is all very good news for lovers of art, and we hope that the public will make the best of their opportunities. La Rochefoucauld somewhat cynically remarked that the only good copies are those which exhibit the defects of bad originals, and, though this is an obvious overstatement, there is a very clear limit to the enjoyment to be had from even the best of copies, and also to their educative value. Here, in our midst, will be an exhibition which, in variety and range of interest, will surpass any collection of art in recent times. Those who know something of the development of European art will revel in the complete representation of the Primitive period of Flemish art. Unfortunately, objections raised in Belgium, with which every art-lover must sympathise, prevent us from seeing the Van Eyck “Adoration of the Lamb” from Ghent; but, on the other hand, the famous “Three Maries at the Sepulchre,” ascribed to Hubert Van Eyck, is being lent by Sir Herbert Cook, in whose collection at Richmond it now hangs. The background of this picture, it will be remembered, is a wonderful painting of a city, intended to be Jerusalem. The whole of the Van Eycks' successors down to Quentin Matsys of Antwerp are to be represented, and the public will be able to realise how the artists of Flanders brought to the idyllic and devotional spirit of the Cologne school that extraordinary force and precision in the representation of the facts of nature which are so characteristic of all their work, and to see how they replaced the conventional gold background of the mediæval panel by the rendering of natural scenery and landscape.

The inspiration of the next generation of Flemish painters came, as we know, from Italy. They themselves practised their craft largely in the southern country, and they brought back Italian fashions to the Lowlands. The history of this Italianisation can be followed in the exhibition until its culmination in Rubens and Van Dyck. Of the works of these Great Masters and their successors there will be a collection to make any art-lover's mouth water. And, finally, we shall come to modern times, when—

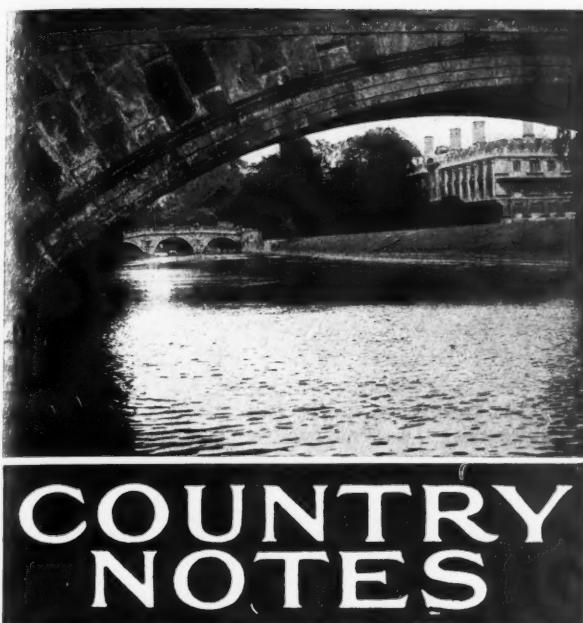
Après des siècles d'esclavage
Le Belge sortant du tombeau
A reconquis par son courage
Son nom, ses droits et son drapeau.

Through all the centuries we shall see, informing the work of the great Belgian artists, that love of the landscape of their country and of the people of the countryside which they share with the great painters of England. In the words of Ruskin, “If it is the love of that which your work represents—if being a landscape painter it is love of hills and trees that moves you—if being a figure painter it is love of human beauty and the human soul that moves you—if being a flower or animal painter it is love and wonder and delight in petal or in limb that move you, then the Spirit is upon you, and the earth is yours and the fulness thereof.”

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York, with their infant daughter, Princess Elizabeth. Their Royal Highnesses sail in H.M.S. Renown early in the New Year to visit Australia and New Zealand.

** It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



COUNTRY NOTES

INETEEN TWENTY-SIX will be remembered as the year of the General Strike and mining deadlock, from the results of which the country will take many years to recover. On the other hand, it has placed a milestone in the history of the British Empire by reducing to writing the changed relation of Mother Country to Dominions that the war crystallised, but did not record. Grouse were better than last year, and hold out hopes of being still more so in 1927. Black game confounded those who believed they were dying out, by appearing in unusual numbers in several districts. A bad partridge, but a very good pheasant year. The prosperity of the motor trade has made traffic congestion a national problem. Medical research has made great strides, and so have the germs of several plagues. The Sargent exhibition and "Pinky" have again revolutionised art prices. COUNTRY LIFE can congratulate its readers on some of the above circumstances, and condole with them on the others. More particularly we would recall our own share in obtaining the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic and in preserving the City Churches. We have illustrated a selection of country houses and buildings finer, if possible, than ever before—Osterley, Audley End, Castle Ashby, Levens, among great houses, Hazelbury and Westwood, among manor houses, King's College Chapel, among collegiate buildings, and we can promise our readers a series fully as important for the next twelve months. We wish them as Happy a Christmas as we have every intention of enjoying ourselves. We assure them we cannot say more.

A FEW days ago the Master of Trinity celebrated his seventieth birthday and received many felicitations from all over the world. To a good many people outside the University of Cambridge his title as Head of his House no doubt rather conceals his identity with that J. J. Thomson whose fame as a man of science has eclipsed for so long all the many other scientific Thomsons and Thompsons who have inscribed their names on the scroll of fame. As Cavendish Professor he was tireless in research, a little dishevelled in appearance, and, perhaps, not entirely inspiring in the lecture theatre. But in the laboratory he inspired both affection and unflagging enthusiasm, and in the early years of the century he built up a school of physical research which has revolutionised the outlook of modern science. Such names as Rutherford and Soddy come readiest to the lips among the crowd of his younger disciples. Since he succeeded the late Dr. Butler as Master of Trinity, "J. J."—the first layman to hold the appointment—has, of course, been obliged to divert some of his energies from research and teaching to administration. As Master he has been a great success—genial, sympathetic and unassuming, and many Trinity men all over the world will wish him all happiness at the present time.

OXFORD and Cambridge met under both codes at football last week and ended technically "all square," since Cambridge won the Rugby match and Oxford the Association. The victory of Oxford was a particularly gallant one, since it was wholly unexpected, their opponents being reputed to have the best side they had had for many years. In popular estimation, however, the Rugby match is much the more important of the two, for "Soccer" at the Universities to-day enjoys but little of the glory that belonged to it in the great days of W. N. Cobbold or, later, of G. O. Smith and Oakley. It ended in a complete rout of the Oxford side. They began well and fought hard for a long while, but in the end became somewhat demoralised, so that the dashing Cambridge backs scored almost as they pleased. Rugby football is never a more dramatic spectacle than when it is one-sided, and the flood of Cambridge tries in the second half was, for the supporters of one side at least, extraordinarily exciting. It is not often that a pair of players of whom much has been said and written beforehand live so completely up to their reputations as did the winning half-backs, Sobey and Windsor Lewis. They were the spear-head of the attack, and Windsor Lewis especially was brilliant and ubiquitous. Wales possesses in him a legitimate successor to their famous backs of an elder generation, and they should soon possess another in Morgan, the nephew of the great "Teddy" Morgan, who scored one of the most historic of all tries against the first team of New Zealanders.

HILLS.

I will go walk along the dreaming hills
Where sun and shadow meet—and the swift clouds
Chase one another at their own sweet wills.

The lark's song—and the bleating of the sheep—
With the Wind-voices calling down the sky,
Dim hollows folded closely in for sleep. . . .

The crescent moon, hung in the sapphire night—
The myriad stars—and in the quietude
Peace—that is there enthroned upon the height.

M. E. MASON.

THIRTEEN times the Archbishop will knock, at midnight as the year ends, on the west door of York Minster. Then the Dean and Chapter will admit the procession, and at that solemn hour the thirteen centuries will be celebrated that have passed since 627, when Paulinus baptised King Eadwine on this spot in a temporary wooden tabernacle. Thanksgiving will be offered for a long succession of builders: for Oswald, who completed the basilica begun by Eadwine, but burnt in 741; for Archbishop Albert, whose basilica, begun in 767, was burnt by the Normans; for Thomas of Bayeux, who rebuilt it; for Archbishop Roger, who rebuilt the choir in the twelfth century; for the primates of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who built the present nave and transepts, finished about 1360; for those who rebuilt the choir to accord with the nave, and raised the great towers, till the minster was finished as we see it, in 1472. The glaziers of the windows, now at length carefully restored, will be celebrated; and so, we hope, will be General Fairfax, to whom is due their preservation during the Civil Wars. And will a prayer be said for the soul of Jonathan Martin, the lunatic who, nearly a century ago (1829), subjected the minster to another, but not its last, ordeal by fire?

THE Commissioners of Crown Lands are not to be congratulated on their decision to build a block of red brick flats at the corner of Hanover Gate in Regent's Park. The ground now occupied by Abbey Lodge is, admittedly, a fine building site, and the present house, a Victorian structure, will not be missed. The objection is not to building, but to the nature of the buildings to be erected. Hanover Gate is one of the pleasantest green avenues in London. It is bordered with tall plane trees, which have been so tended that their branches almost bridge the road, so that in summer it is a green-roofed arcade. The Commissioners are prepared to spare these trees, and are even allowing a strip of land to be sacrificed

in the necessary and impending road-widening operations in Park Road, but the erection of their block of tall red brick buildings will not only rob the trees of light, but will entirely spoil the amenities of the pleasant white stucco houses of Hanover Terrace. Regent's Park has a character of its own, and though a range of new buildings in harmony with the old would not yield such a high revenue as the projected monstrosity, it should at least yield enough. The Commissioners of Crown Lands should recognise that they owe a duty to the public as well as to the Exchequer.

IN future, the golfer who is approaching senility will have the fact broken to him gently and by easy stages. First of all, when he is fifty he will become a "veteran" in the sense that he can play in the very amusing competition organised by *Golf Illustrated*. He must, however, wait another five years till he can become a "Senior." Fifty-five is the age fixed upon by the newly formed Seniors Golfing Society, which begins its life so auspiciously with Lord Balfour as president and Mr. Edward Blackwell as captain. Doubtless, they will get a great deal of fun out of their matches, and they will have this further advantage, that, whatever happens, there will be a case of "Heads I win and tails you lose." Their adversaries will, almost of necessity, be younger than themselves, unless, indeed, an Octogenarian Society be formed. Consequently, if they win, they will be able to taunt their victims, and if they lose, they will have the best possible excuse. We wish them all prosperity and many victories over presumptuous youth.

WE published in our Correspondence columns last week a letter from Mr. Macnaughton criticising some remarks we made as to the silver fox show and the nervousness of these animals which would tend to make them suffer at a show. We have since heard from another correspondent who has access to and is familiar with the management of a well known fox farm in the North of Scotland, the pioneer institution of the sort in Britain. "Ranched foxes," he says, "are not necessarily nervous. The best and, by inference, show specimens can trace their semi-domesticated genealogy for several generations. When regularly handled young and, *a fortiori*, when hand reared, silver-black fox cubs are tamer and bolder than Highland terrier pups." He adds that he thinks that the manager of the fox farm with which he is acquainted can catch and hold any of his foxes single-handed for examination by a second party, although iron tongs are, no doubt, of assistance to anyone less expert, and save time when there are many candidates to examine. He also says that silver fox shows are established institutions in Canada, a fact from which he infers that the foxes do not suffer from being exhibited. We are glad to have received his remarks as well as Mr. Macnaughton's, since both are distinctly reassuring on a point as to which it is reasonable to feel doubts.

MOST countries whose hills form summer playgrounds for holiday-makers are becoming more and more alarmed at the damage done by tourists to the native flora. The latest recruit to those who are taking steps to combat this menace—and it is a real menace, whatever enthusiastic collectors may say—is Venezia Tridentina. As in most cases, the new Italian régime does not beat about the bush, but issues stringent rules and regulations. The two main clauses are as follows: Trading in native flowers, with or without roots, is forbidden; the uprooting of flowers and plants must cease. Such drastic rules will, undoubtedly, keep many genuine collectors away, which is unfortunate, as they respect the plants and do little or no damage in comparison with the thoughtless tripper who, under the momentary influence of the beauties of flowers and plants around him, thoughtlessly breaks and uproots to his utmost capacity in order to keep in his memory what he has seen and with the hope that a small percentage may possibly grow in his garden. If each tourist would remember that he is only one of many thousands who are just as entranced at the sight of a hillside smothered with flowers, and that most plants collected in the wilds are notoriously difficult to establish in an ordinary garden at home, such stringent regulations would be unnecessary.

MANY London squares, if not all, are found to be protected by special Acts of Parliament. Some years ago the inhabitants of Edwardes Square found that their rights derived from an act passed in George III's reign. The promoters of the Bill for moving Covent Garden Market to Bloomsbury have so far acknowledged the existence of the acts applying to Brunswick and Mecklenburg Squares, as to insert a clause guaranteeing that they will not build over them. But it appears that their object is no less prejudicial to the intention of the original acts, since it is to turn the gardens into parking places for vans and lorries. When the Private Bill comes before Parliament early next session members must be alive to the real meaning of this superficially satisfactory clause. On the other hand, if Parliament so far asserts authority as indeed to preserve these squares as "open spaces," almost unanswerable arguments will be generated for making, if not these, then other less residential squares, real open spaces. Sir Howard Frank recently expressed himself strongly on the iron railings and locked gates that at present surround them—though, when originally laid out, they were almost invariably open piazzas with paved paths and posts and chains. So long as a square is fully inhabited, its gardens have a right to privacy. But in, for example, Bloomsbury, Russell and Hanover Squares, there is no valid argument for depriving the children of the neighbourhood of an alternative to the mews and gutter.

SECOND COMING.

The sky is suddenly grown bright
With many an unknown star to-night,
And wild and free the new moon swings
Upon the sweep of unseen wings.
The dark earth dances as I go,
And I who walked so sober-slow,
So shrouded in the mortal clay
Must tear my winding-sheet away,
Must cast aside the sad defence
Of terror and indifference
To meet with courage strong and whole
The second coming to the soul.
Sharp sword, behold I bare my breast—
Deep wave, I stand beneath your crest—
White flame, I feed you flesh and bone—
Great love, I greet you with my own.
Strike, draw me down and burn me through,
And fuse me utterly with you,
Compacted all of joy and pain,
Cover my impotence again.
Let me not know that I am I,
A mote of dust 'twixt earth and sky,
But in your shining let me see
Your immortality in me.

PHYLLIS MEGROZ.

LITTLE by little our overseas civil aviation service increases. This week the new triple-engined De Haviland planes which are to carry passenger traffic between Karachi and Cairo have left Croydon. The new route will be opened by the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Lady Maude Hoare, who will fly from Cairo to Karachi and thence to Delhi. This new line is to be essentially a civil and commercial undertaking. The first of the purely commercial air routes within the Empire; it will shorten the journey to India by six days, and will make an even greater difference to those travelling to Bagdad. By taking the air line from Cairo they save fourteen days of travel and avoid the Red Sea heat. The commercial long distance passenger plane at last becomes a genuine competitor against ship-borne traffic. We spend an annual sum of twenty million pounds on Air Services, but of this enormous amount only £137,000 goes in subsidies to civil aircraft. During the war our aircraft industry was second to none. Since the war, although its output has been restricted, it has maintained its prestige. A greater development of civil flying is necessary if we are to compete successfully with the foreigner or maintain the security of the country. Both France and Germany spend four to five times as much on the development of civil aviation, a vital matter for national safety in time of war.



TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA

MOST parents are anxious to have their children taught to ride as early as possible, and sometimes we see them, when they are amazingly small, bumping up and down on comparatively enormous steeds. But children who are very young are not capable of taking in anything except the most elementary instruction, and it is really far better to wait until they are a good deal older. They can then be properly instructed, and will have no bad habits to unlearn.

At whatever age instruction starts, it is the duty of the teacher to arrange his lessons in such a way that they will interest his pupils, and he must study them with that object in view. It is, probably, of little use trying to teach them anything theoretical, but everything must be done from the practical standpoint. Suppling exercises, also, which are of considerable importance with older people, are hardly necessary with those who are already as supple as possible, although there are instances, when children are rather too stout, where such exercises could be practised with effect.

On points such as these, entire discretion must be left to the instructor. But there are certain definite matters which are essential to good horsemanship which can be tackled right away, regardless of the age or sex of the pupils. One of these is the position of the hands. How many children can we remember who ever seem to have had proper instruction upon this very important matter? We usually see them riding along with their thumbs pointing towards the pony's ears, and their reins at any length they like. Now, in riding, we must use our wrists, and it should be our first thought to drive this elementary fact home.

It has often been said that a shooting man can be judged by the way he picks up a gun. Of that I am no judge, but I know we can spot a horseman at once by the way he holds his reins. This is, therefore, a matter of supreme importance, and it is one, fortunately, which is easy to teach to children of almost any age, provided the method is a practical one. Verbal instructions are no good at all.

I remember, in the riding-school in the old days, the rough-riding instructor would be continually shouting out to his recruits, "The wrists should be rounded outwards, hands from four to six inches apart and a similar distance from the body"—all to no effect. No recruit knew what rounding the wrist outwards meant, and it usually produced the opposite effect to what was intended. As it is with recruits so it must be with children. Do not explain, but show them, and place them, and the difficulties of instruction soon fade away.

Another point that is of supreme importance is the position which should be adopted at the standstill and the walk. This is usually sadly overlooked by most instructors: the reason being that few really know what the position should be. In fact, there is very little to guide us, if we look at the photographs of successful riders, because they each seem to adopt some particular seat of their own; and if we turn to books, we usually find a point like this is evaded by the author. So that as long as the pupil sits in the saddle and looks fairly comfortable, that is about all the instruction he gets. But there are rules, and very good ones, which should be carried out from the very start. They are very simple, and are as follows:

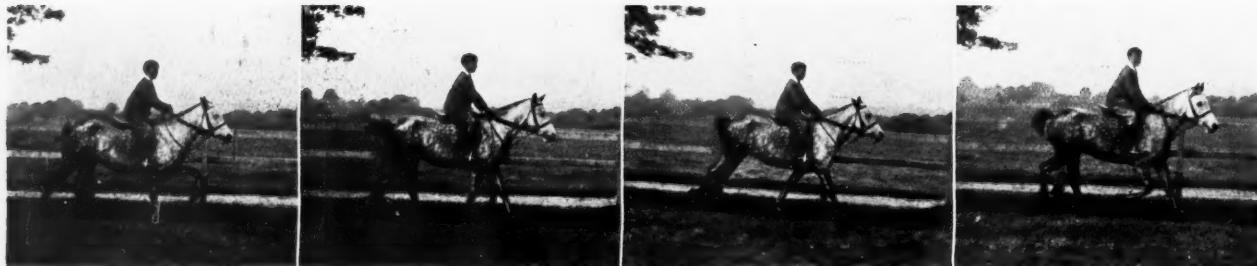
- 1.—The seat should be as far forward in the saddle as possible.
- 2.—The stirrup-leathers should be kept vertical.
- 3.—The ball of the foot should be placed on the iron, with the heel sunk.
- 4.—The back should be slightly hollowed.
- 5.—The angle of the thigh should be about 15°.

If these laws are carried out from the beginning then every pupil starts on sound lines, and everybody will look and say, "How nicely your boy rides. What a nice seat and hands he has got." They probably will not know the reason, but they will see an attractive result, and that goes a long way.

When teaching children we must fully realise their limitations. It is no use trying to teach them the proper "aids," because their little legs are quite incapable of function. We



The knuckles, and not the inside of the hand, should rest on the horse's neck. This is also an example of the rider's head being carried too high. This is partly responsible for his slipping back to the position shown in the upper illustration in which the head should be lowered, and more weight should be placed upon the stirrup iron and the seat raised slightly from the back of the saddle.



In these illustrations the reins are too short. In the third illustration the rider is too far back in the saddle ; and in the fourth there is not enough weight on the stirrup irons.

should content ourselves with getting them sitting right at the slower paces, and leave the subtle points of equitation for later years. If we succeed in getting them, at the trot, to rise correctly from the foot, and to have a nicely balanced seat at the canter, we have gone far enough, and much farther than is customary.

There is one more point which is easier to demonstrate than to express on paper. The angle at which the head is carried is of great importance in the laws of balance.

We sometimes see children sitting right, but yet they do not look right, because the angle at which the head is carried is incorrect. The chin should be slightly lowered and the eyes looking over the pony's ears. This gives the true attitude of preparedness which is essential in horsemanship, and, indeed, in everything we do that requires motion. If we saw anyone trying to skate or

A perfectly correct posture for repose.

dance with their chins up in the air, we should soon say how ugly they looked, but we often seem to overlook it in the saddle without comment.

The custom of allowing children to ride with their feet home in the stirrups is another point which often leads to faulty position. They sometimes get into the bad habit of sinking the toe, instead

of the heel, which is, as we all know, a very serious error. Unless the heel is sunk, the muscles of the inside of the calf are unbraced, and the leg becomes a mere pendulum. The verticality of the stirrup-leather enforces the "pointed" knee, which then brings into operation another joint of the body.

With these simple rules before us, we can then bring into play the ankles, knees and wrists, all of which are essential to good horsemanship, the use of which can so easily be instilled into any pupil, however young, and should, therefore, be standard rules for teaching.

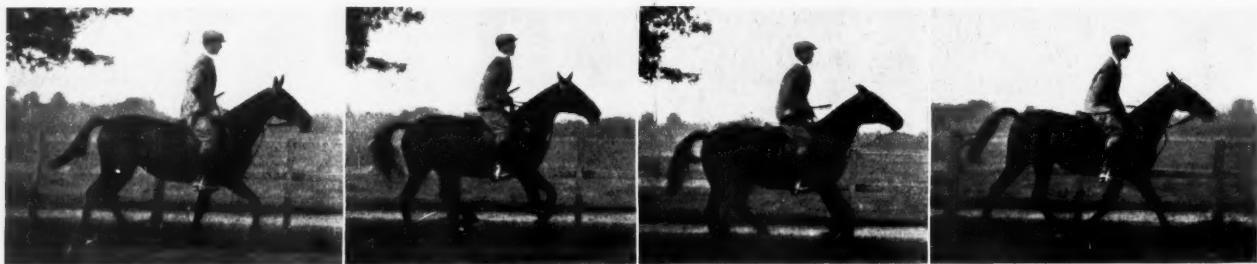
By the courtesy of the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE, I am happy to be able to include a few photographs which have been sent me for criticism. They are of considerable interest in connection with the points we have been discussing.

I think it might be of great assistance to boys and girls at school if others would get photographs taken of themselves on "pony-back," and send them in for criticism. I would very gladly undertake this task, and so help, so far as I am able, the young idea in their early stages of the study of the subtle arts of horsemanship.

M. F. McTAGGART (Lieut.-Colonel).



Sitting too far back in the saddle.



The first illustration shows how delightfully free the horse's loins are from the weight of the rider. It should be noted that the rider was rising at the trot, giving an impression of too long a stirrup leather. The second illustration shows an incorrect attitude, occasioned by having the reins too long. In the remaining two illustrations the reins are again too long and the horse's nose is out too far. The endeavour should be to obtain a flexion from the poll of the neck, which riding in a snaffle does not assist.

THIS CHRISTMAS

I will not have you stay in Town,
You must come down
And spend this Christmas here with me,
In the country.
In London there is nothing in the world to do,
And you
Would look out of the window
To watch the 'buses rolling to and fro,
Or go for a walk in the Park,
Before dark. . . .

Oh, promise you will come to me !
And see
The slow ewes bedded in the warm fold,
With shepherds watching as of old ;
Smell the crushed box and rosemary
Hung in hall and gallery. . . .
Feel the heat
Of our fire of wood and peat,
And hear the frosty, far-off stars sing this :
" GLORIA IN EXCELSIS ! "

GRACE JAMES.

SEA-EAR HUNTING



D. R. Croft.

BREAKERS AND ROCK POOLS WHERE THE ORMERS ARE FOUND.

Copyright.

STEAKS there are of divers kinds: beef steaks and fish steaks, steaks natural and steaks artificial; and many and curious are the animals which produce them. But how many of us know that most succulent of steaks, the abalone steak? Moreover, what is an abalone, and how many animals can produce from their own inner man both steaks and pearls, not to mention pearl buttons and paper knives, and brooches, and "toys for our delight"? Well, wait a minute, before we get down to abalones, let me quote a passage in laudation thereof, written in honour of the abalone by Jack London, in his tale, "The Valley of the Moon." (The allusion which follows is to the fact that an abalone steak has to be well pounded before it is cooked.)

"Now, listen; I'm going to teach you something," Hall commanded, a large round rock poised in his hand above the abalone meat. "You must never, never pound abalone without singing this song. Nor must you sing this song at any other time. It would be the rankest sacrilege. Abalone is the food of the gods. Its preparation is a religious function. Now listen, and follow, and remember that it is a very solemn occasion."

"The stone came down with a thump on the white meat, and thereafter arose and fell in a sort of tom-tom accompaniment to the poet's song:

" He wanders free beside the sea
Where'er the coast is stony;
He flaps his wings and madly sings—
The plaintive abalone.

" Some stick to biz, some flirt with Liz
Down on the sands of Coney;
But we, by hell, stay in Carmel,
And whang the abalone.

" The more we take, the more they make
In deep-sea matrimony;
Race-suicide cannot betide
The fertile abalone.

"The which, though perfect nonsense, is better natural history than might appear." (I have quoted only a selection from this noble song.)

This is all very well, but it is barely possible that there may be a reader who has not heard of an "abalone," not to mention an "ormer," so we must get down to business.

An abalone and an ormer are one and the same thing; but it is called "abalone" in the United States, particularly California, and "ormer" in the Channel Islands and elsewhere in Europe ("ormer" = oreille de mer, or sea-ear). It is a mollusc of the same general class as snails, limpets, periwinkles, whelks and so forth, but differing from most of its fellows by being very

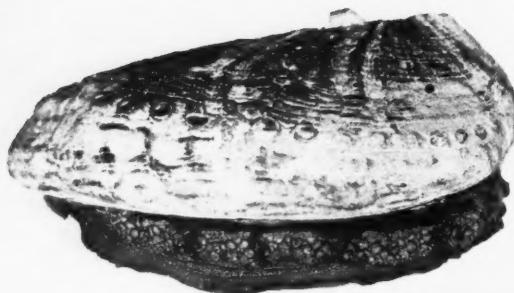
flattened in shape. It is rather like a large, flattened, unsymmetrical limpet, with a shallow ear-shaped shell. It has a broad smooth underside, the "sole" of its "foot," and on this it creeps about, at a pace prodigious (for "shelly snails and things"), of five or six yards a minute. When it is not walking about it sticks hard to a rock and, unless nipped off with a dexterous twist, it will stick so tightly that much force is needed to remove it. It does not quite equal a limpet in its tenacity, however.

To return to gastronomics, how does one prepare an ormer for the table? It may be done in various ways, of course, and there are particular commercial methods. But for private use, if one has caught the beast oneself, the following method is quite good. Remove the creature from its shell, and cut away its viscera and the "skirt" fringed with tentacles which runs round the body just below the shell; this leaves nothing but solid meat. Cut this horizontally into steaks (if the specimen is large enough), beat them with the flat side of a meat-cleaver, and fry in butter.

Where is the ormer to be found? Our European kind frequents the Mediterranean and the coast of France, and lives in rocky places, especially where there are deep cracks to creep into or clean boulders, not embedded in sand, to browse under. It is found, in general, only low down on the shore, in the region of the tangle weeds (*laminaria*), and this habitat conditions the methods by which it may be fished. If one hunts for ormers at a neap tide, one is likely to obtain very few, stragglers only and such as may inhabit isolated pools which are never dry, higher up on the shore than their normal habitat. But if one goes down to the shore at low water of a good spring tide and turns over boulders (especially those which are still under water, even at extreme low tide) and feels in cracks, the reward will be a reasonable catch of ormers. When discovered, the ormer has to be severed from his rock, but after a little practice it is easy to nip him off before he puts forth his full strength.

There is no more entertaining occupation than an ormer hunt on a sunny spring day; what could be more attractive than spuddling about on the shore at Guernsey or Sark, with such game in view? The rocky shores of these islands provide an excellent instance of a good ormer locality.

Ormers in Europe are familiar to visitors to the Channel Islands and French coast as a dainty, but in the United States their "abalone" counterparts are more extensively known. For many years there has been a large fishery of abalones in California. They are largely obtained, in this case, by divers equipped with suit, helmet and air-line. In years past the greater part of the meat so obtained was dried and shipped to the Orient, but drying has now been forbidden by California law for some years. The next step was canning the meat, and this increased the catch decidedly. Finally, about 1918, there was an advertising campaign to "boost" abalone steaks, and this



SIDE VIEW OF THE ORMER, SHOWING THE FOOT ON WHICH IT MOVES.

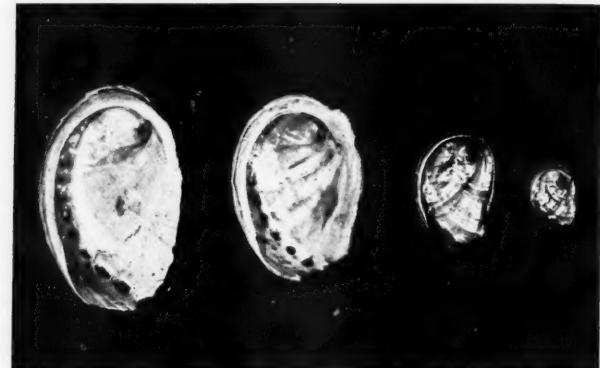
was so successful that the sliced and pounded steaks are now served in most restaurants, and the demand has exceeded the supply much of the time during the last six years. Sale of the fresh meat has, moreover, largely replaced canning, and some fresh meat is imported from Mexico.

The European ormer does not reach as far north as England ; its northern outpost being the Channel Islands and adjacent French coast. In this region it has, of late years, been undergoing a diminution in numbers, in certain areas. An investigation into this question was financed by the states of Guernsey in 1923, with the result that new knowledge of the life history of ormers was gained. The various causes which might have led to a shortage were investigated (health of the ormers, their natural enemies, contamination of their haunts, climatic conditions, their food supply, over-fishing), and it was concluded that the main reason was, probably, over-fishing, combined with a certain amount of interference with their food supply. The states of Guernsey declared a close period of two years, and I understand that this has had favourable results and that permanent measures are now being devised. There will always have to be a close season in the year, of course.

Just as "ormer" is a contraction of "oreille de mer," so is the scientific name of these animals, *Haliotis*, ear of the sea. *Haliotids* are widespread in the world ; there are many in the waters about Africa, India and Japan, but the greatest number of kinds, together with the most interesting variations in form, are found in the Australian region, which seems to have been their centre of distribution. The largest kinds occur on the Pacific coast of North America, not a single species being found on the Atlantic coast. The European ormer is a smallish species (*Haliotis tuberculata*), the abalones of the Pacific coast of North

America belonging to six different species (*Haliotis fulgens*, *H. rufescens*, *H. cracherodii*, etc.).

I claimed at the beginning that other things besides steaks proceed from abalones. Among these other products are pearls. These are green, pink or white, according to the kind of abalone which produces them ; some of them are blister pearls and some are free. Moreover, as in oysters, "artificial" pearls have been produced in abalones and in ormers by appropriate treatment of the living animal. I do not know the present-day value of



THE FAMILIAR PIERCED SHELLS, ONCE A VICTORIAN DECORATION.

abalone pearls, but before the war a free pearl of 25 grains would be worth up to 125 dollars, or much more occasionally for a particularly fine one.

Before leaving our *Haliotids*, let us take a brief view of some of the points in the natural history of the European ormer.

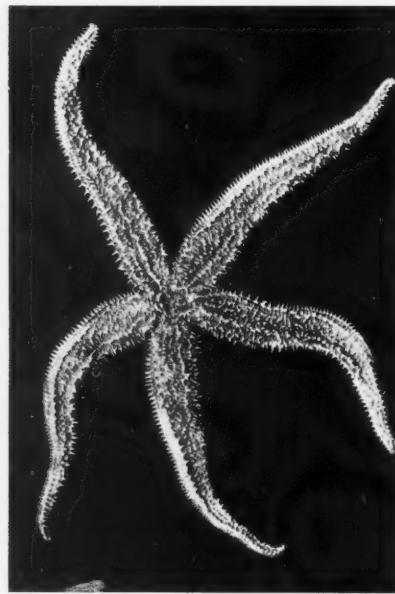
We have said before that it is active for a mollusc. If it be thrown over on its back, it can, at its best, recover with surprising ease. It does this by attaching the tip of its tail to a rock, rearing itself erect thereon, and then collapsing on to its underside.

Ormers roam about the shore eating all manner of growths which are found on the rocks ; their food supply includes both fine and coarse seaweeds, sea-mats, sponges and other incrusting organisms, and they file these off the rock with their armed tongues, or, in the case of coarse weed, they can take a bite out of it with the aid of the file-like tongue, and the lips and other mouth-parts. It has been found possible to rear them in captivity by feeding them on kelp.

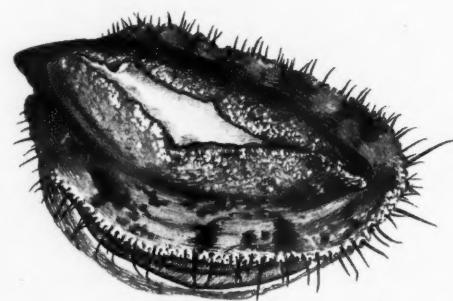
Ormers are of separate sexes (*i.e.*, they have not the two sexes in one individual animal, as in many marine creatures), and their breeding season is probably late summer, in the Channel. The female lays a large quantity of small green

eggs, which are fertilised after being laid. The young ormers hatch out of the eggshell at a very early age, and become minute free-swimming larvae. For a time this swimming phase is maintained, after which the small creature settles down to a creeping life and becomes like a miniature version of the adult. Sexual maturity is probably reached at two years old, at any rate by some individuals.

The natural enemies of ormers, referred to above, are a somewhat uncertain quantity, but we know a little about them, and starfish and octopus may be reckoned among them. It is



A STARFISH, AN ENEMY OF THE ORMER, LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SCARCITY.



AN ORMER, AS SEEN FROM UNDERNEATH. IT IS BEGINNING TO CURL UP ITS FOOT.



A CHANNEL ISLAND OCTOPUS, WHICH IS REPUTED TO BE AN ORMER DESTROYER.

to occur sparingly among this refuse, and octopus is said to have been seen attacking ormers.

The story of ormers in the Channel Islands is an illustration of the fact, which is now well recognised, that if a fishery is to

be controlled or developed, the exact details of the habits and life history of the animal to be controlled must be worked out before there can be any hope of devising either adequate regulations or a successful method of cultivating the creature in question.

T. P. STEPHENSON.

DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE

OME recent correspondence in the *Times* has been discussing the relative merits of dual-purpose cattle as distinct from the single-purpose types. This is a matter which has enthralled many breeders since the early days of breed formation and improvement, and by all appearances will continue to remain an evergreen, so far as interest and practice are concerned, for a long time to come. The dual-purpose ideal has much to commend it. It starts on the assumption that it is possible to combine economical beef and milk production in the same animal. This in turn means that an owner with such a class of animal can by his own design either produce milk or beef. A herd of cattle having these propensities is therefore assumed to be more valuable than if only beef or milk production singly could be secured.

The factor which must always weigh most heavily in these days is the economy of the system. It is only fair to mention that quite a respectable body of farmers assume that cattle are not able to serve two purposes efficiently. This is particularly true of dairy farmers, who have in many directions fostered the development of single-purpose types. Yet, again, there are those who have a single eye on beef production, and who trouble little about milk, except in so far that the cows must have enough to rear their own calves. It will thus be recognised that many conflicting views hold the field, and these in turn are reflected in the diversity of breeds which exist to supply the wants of the different groups of adherents.

Yet out of this medley of ideas it is desirable that there should be some well defined attempt to compare on an equitable basis the financial possibilities of each type of cattle. It is all the more necessary because of the fact that we have some twenty-two breeds of cattle, and some of these are divided up into dual and single-purpose types. Many have gone so far as to set down on paper an approximation of profits, but it is well to remember that the sphere of breeding is so complicated that it is not always easy to draw a correct comparison.

So far as money-making is concerned, no one will dispute the fact that dairy farming has a great pull on the imagination of the average farmer. There is a market for fresh milk which is almost entirely in the hands of the home producer. Yet there have been great changes both in relative returns and in production generally during the past few years. There have been more and more farmers turning their attention to milk production, while, on the other hand, attempts have been made to force down the price paid to the producers. This means that competition is getting keener and that sooner or later some producers will realise that milk production is not the attractive profit-earning department of the farm that it used to be. There are several deductions to be made from these tendencies. The only cattle which are likely to justify their existence in the sphere of milk production are those with a high average yielding capacity. Even high yielding capacity may be a snare, for in some cases high yields have not been economically secured, while yet again there is the question of health to consider. Thus economical production, plus good health, must accompany high average yields up to the stage of maximum profitable production.

Now, the general impression which used to exist in relation to the dual-purpose animal was that such a beast should not give more than about 600 to 650 gallons of milk per lactation on the average. Unfortunately, this view had become so deeply rooted that many breeders of dual-purpose cattle looked askance at high-yielding members of the breed. It was assumed that such deep milkers were liable to suffer from constitutional weaknesses, and as a result in some of our dual-purpose types the fruits of wrong breeding persist to this day in that the milk-producing properties are the least certain of the two qualities supposed to be present. Under these conditions one would naturally be on safe ground in selecting the single-purpose dairy type for maximum returns. Fortunately, milk recording has come to the rescue, and within very recent years feeding has been altogether remodelled, with the result that the well selected dual-purpose types are actually capable of giving average yields which compare favourably with the single-purpose breeds. Thus, a dairy shorthorn herd which can average in the region of 800 gallons per head per year is not likely to be inferior in relative returns compared with a Friesian herd with a further 100 gallons of milk per beast to its credit. The shorthorn as a beef animal has a higher value on being drafted, while the same is true of the progeny. Yet, again, the Red Poll is another candidate for favour in the dual-purpose world. There is no question about its milking properties, while the baby beeves at Smithfield more than vindicate its dual-purpose rôle.

THE WARBLE FLY PEST.

Attention has again been drawn to the ravages of the warble fly, by the findings of the Departmental Committee appointed to investigate its control. This fly possesses a rather unique life history, in that the

adult lays its eggs on the hocks and lower hairs of cattle during the months of May and August. The eggs, on hatching a few days later, enter the skin and, passing through the animal's system, eventually arrive in the walls of the gutlet. Further changes take place here, and after a few months they recommence their wanderings and eventually appear under the skin of the back. The flesh in this region becomes inflamed, and in the trade is known as "licked" beef, while the maggot bores a hole in the hide through which to breathe. The inflamed area of flesh provides the fluid on which the maggot feeds, while it is ultimately ejected and, if uninjured, spends some five or six weeks in the open field in its pupal stage before the adult fly emerges.

From the agricultural viewpoint it is important to bear in mind that this pest injures both the flesh and the hide, while in the case of a milch animal, the irritation contributes to cause a decreased milk yield. The badly damaged hide is worth 2d. to 3d. a pound less than a sound one, though this loss is not usually borne by the farmer. Farmers do not usually sell hides except in the case of animals which had to be killed on the farm. Nevertheless, the pest does seriously interfere with the realisation of maximum returns, judged from the effect on all the interested parties.

Many methods of destruction and prevention have been investigated, but the method which is to be recommended is that of attacking the maggots in their breathing holes by dressing with certain chemicals. Four are particularly specified, viz., tobacco powder and lime mixed, derris root powder, nicotine sulphate and lime, or iodoform ointment (one part iodoform to five parts vaseline). These dressings, to be effective, should be applied during the months of February to June.

THE CHOICE OF BREED IN DAIRY CATTLE.

Every new breeder at one stage or other is confronted with the question as to what type of cattle shall be kept. Amid the confusion of breed exhibits at the Dairy Show, many are, no doubt, influenced by spectacular achievements of various kinds. But it will generally be found that the spectacular should be avoided, and that the line of action should be taken after careful consideration of various factors.

It is a general safety rule that in choosing a breed one should be influenced by the breed or type kept in the district in which one is going to reside. The reasoning which accepts this advice follows the line that the predominant type in the district is the most successful for the local conditions. Furthermore, by choosing a popular type, one usually has better marketing facilities close at hand for the disposal of surplus animals. One has to note, however, that in some districts local types of cattle exist, and though there is a general broadening of ideas in regard to the tolerance of the lesser known breeds in districts which are foreign to them, one has to go carefully before making any startling introductions. A type like the dairy shorthorn is found practically everywhere, and the ease with which surplus stock of this breed can be disposed of is undoubtedly a feature which commends the breed to many.

It would, however, be very inadvisable to persist in a breed under conditions which are obviously unsuited to it. Climate, soil and grazing in a large measure determine the areas occupied by certain local types. Where the grazing is poor and the pastures high-lying, one specially needs a hardy type. Breeds like the Welsh, Blue Albion, Kerry, Red Poll and Ayrshire have distinguished themselves on these grounds. On the more low-lying and luxuriant pasture lands, the feeding value of the land is such that the larger, more contented and less active breeds are more suitable. For these conditions one can certainly recommend the Friesian, Dairy Shorthorn, Lincoln Red, South Devon, Jersey and Guernsey and Dexter.

Then, again, the purposes for which the milk is required must be taken into account. For milk-selling, there is little option, but to select the deep-milking breeds, like Friesians, Dairy Shorthorns, Lincoln Reds, Red Polls and Ayrshire. Incidentally, these same breeds are most suitable for cheese-making, but in the sphere of butter-making and cream-selling, the Jersey, Guernsey and South Devon hold pride of place. Under this general heading one might also consider the question of disease-resistance. In these days, when milk from cows which have passed the tuberculosis tests is so much desired, it is obviously desirable to concentrate on hardy types in this respect. Of the dairy breeds which seem particularly fortunate in this respect, Jerseys and Guernseys are among the surest cattle, as also is the Welsh Black. A breed like the Guernsey is very popular for certified milk production, and is also helped by the fact that the milk possesses a very plain cream line. In the case of milk produced by Friesians, Ayrshires and Red Polls in particular, there is not a marked cream line, by reason of the smallness of the fat globules. This does not necessarily indicate poor milk; but appearance counts for much in the marketing of a high-class product.

A matter which is being increasingly discussed in these days relates to the economic value of breeds. That is to say, some breeders claim that small-sized breeds are more economical producers of milk or butter than the larger-sized breeds. As far as output compared on a basis of yield-for-weight of beast is concerned, the smaller breeds do have the pull; but as yet we have no definite information as to the actual advantage, one way or the other, as shown by comparative financial returns.

One other factor must always count for much. The preference of the breeder for any particular breed implies that there will be a greater expenditure of interest in that particular breed. It will frequently be found that where an intense interest is displayed, success can be achieved irrespective of most of the factors which have been enumerated here. Interest implies that trouble will be taken, and in selecting a breed, it must be remembered that success can only be realised when one is prepared to go to much trouble to make breeding worth while.

A SEVEN-DAY HOUSE

BY PROFESSOR C. H. REILLY.



AT THE END OF THE SEVENTH DAY'S WORK.

FOR the recent Civic Week at Liverpool there was erected on the plateau in front of St. George's Hall the specimen cottage here illustrated. The Corporation are building two hundred and fifty similar cottages on one of their many suburban estates as part of their housing programme. The particular interest of this cottage, beyond its charming design by the architect-director of housing, Mr. L. H. Keay, is that, like the world, it was made in seven days. Unlike the latter, let us hope, it was entirely removed at the end of Civic Week and the site cleared in two days. During the week a quarter of a million people passed through it; indeed, it was by far the most popular of all the exhibits which the town arranged in order to show its activities.

The idea of the building was brought from Canada by Messrs. Richard Costain and Sons, the builders. It is an idea very common over there and in the States—a wooden house clothed with an outer skin of brickwork. This outer skin need not be put on at once. Indeed, on the other side it is very often delayed until the necessary funds are available, with the result that, in certain classes of the community, to live in a

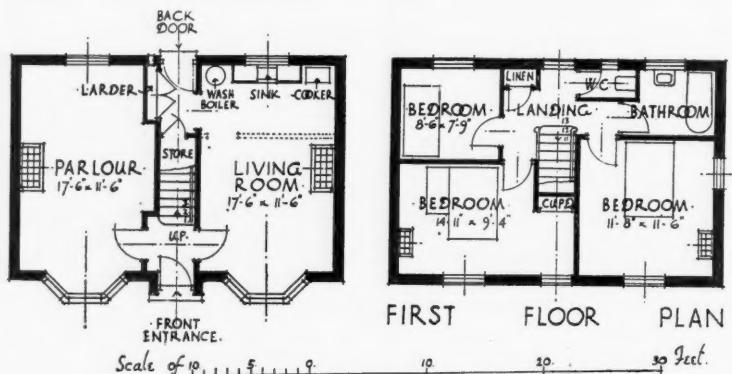


THE LIVING ROOM.

brick-faced house is looked on as a sign of social status. It is, of course, this wood-frame house underneath which makes such speedy erection possible. It has other advantages. It means a house, for instance, with no internal condensation troubles on walls or ceilings. In Liverpool, in the permanent houses, the wood boarding is lined externally with a bitumen sheeting, and between this sheeting and the outer brickwork, only 4½ ins.

thick, is a good air space of about 2 ins. This air space not only makes for warmth and comfort, but, as the Liverpool house proved in very wet weather, does keep the rain from getting at the timbers. That, of course, is essential in this type of building. If anything went wrong with the wood frame the house would collapse. We know, however, that in Essex, in Cheshire and in other parts of England, wood-frame houses have stood for centuries when properly covered with

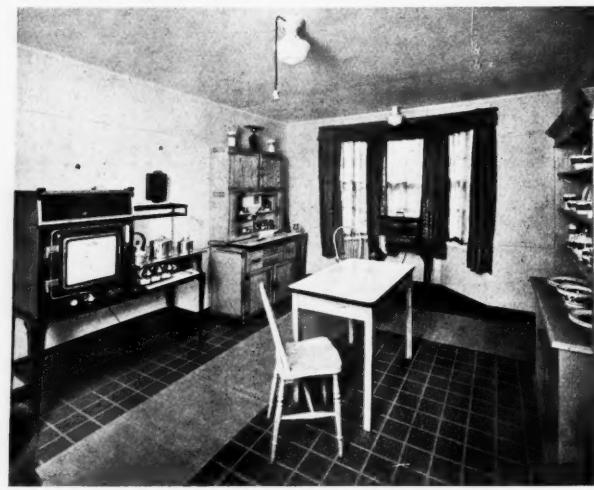
weather-boarding or plaster. There seems no reason, therefore, why a thin coat of brickwork should not serve the same purpose, with the additional advantage of giving an appearance of solidity and repose, provided, as in this case, it has no connections with the wooden house behind it, along which moisture can travel.



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS.



A BEDROOM.

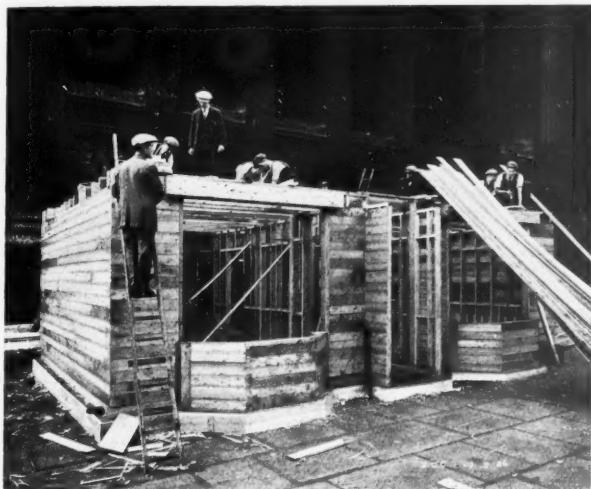


THE KITCHEN.

Further, by lining the interior of the house with a plaster substitute—here it was "Celotex"—an absolutely dry house is provided from the beginning. After the seven days of erection are over, there is nothing to prevent a family moving in on the eighth day.

An additional interest was given to this Liverpool house by the omission of all chimney breasts and fireplaces, as will be seen from the plans. The house was entirely heated, lighted and served in every way by electricity, and the 250 similar houses being built by the Corporation are to be served in the same way. Liverpool, with its large electrical load at night, finds it can afford to do this at a total charge of 2s. a house per week, which,

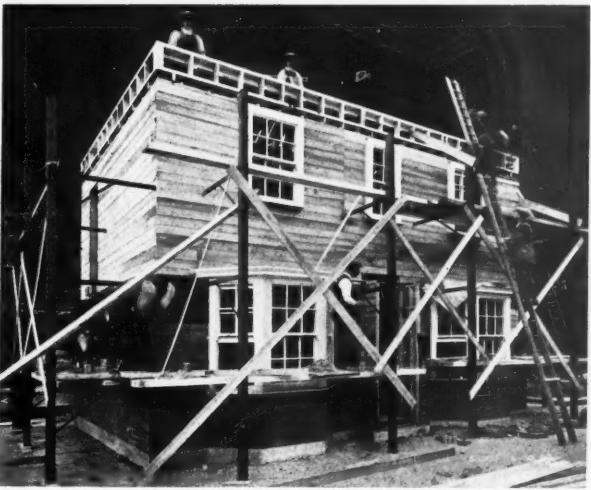
with the rent of 18s., brings the whole cost to the tenant of rent, rates, water, light and heat, up to £1 a week. It was largely the attraction of these electric services which, no doubt, brought the bulk of the visitors, though the house itself looked extraordinarily bright and charming against the dark mass of St. George's Hall. The interiors, too, were interestingly furnished from local shops by the assistant librarian, Mr. G. H. Parry, helped by one or two local artists. But the credit for adopting Mr. Richard Costain's scheme, for exhibiting it in so striking a way, and for starting to build at once a whole suburb of similarly charming little houses must be given to Mr. Thomas White, the energetic Chairman of the Liverpool Housing Committee.



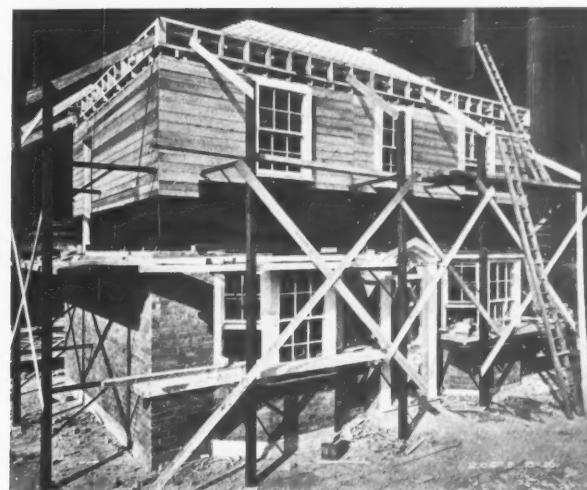
FIRST DAY.



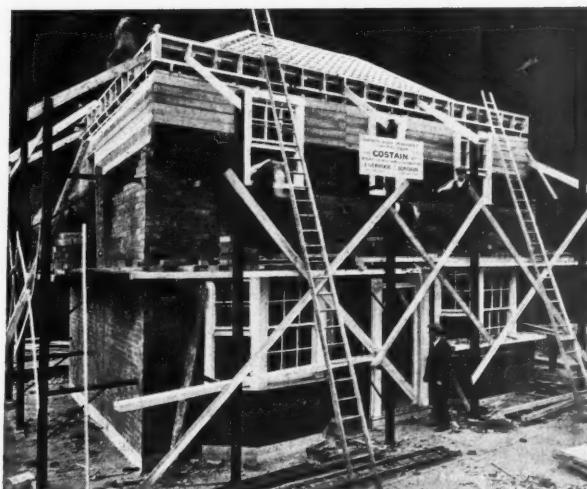
SECOND DAY.



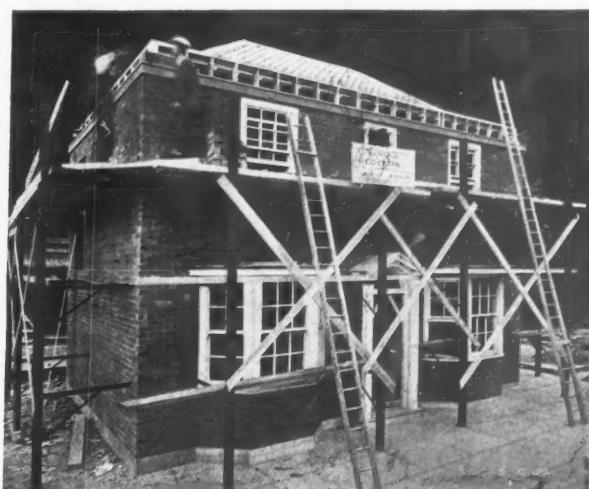
THIRD DAY.



FOURTH DAY.



FIFTH DAY.



SIXTH DAY.

“THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS”

OR TOPSY-TURVY GARDENING.

WHEN Alice stepped through the Looking-glass everything began to happen in a topsy-turvy fashion. Now, there is a topsy-turvy kind of gardening which has a very real fascination of its own.

The usual—and eminently sane—procedure, as adopted by the majority of garden enthusiasts, is to collect as many delightful things as possible within the marches of one's own garden. But the topsy-turvy gardener, who has slipped through the looking-glass, brings things out of his garden and spreads them all over the countryside. This, at first sight, may seem a lunatic sort of proceeding, but it can be made to yield a very great amount of pleasure.

Consider for a moment what happens in every well stocked garden during the autumn and spring months. Large clumps of various robust herbaceous things are divided, and the surplus goes on to the bonfire heap; rampers are ruthlessly dealt with, only small pieces being left to carry on into the following season; self-sown seedlings of unquenchable annuals are ruthlessly dug up or hoed in. In some cases, a part of this annual surplus may be given away or exchanged, but the bulk of it is consigned to the flames or the compost heap.

Now, this is just the right time to stroll through the looking-glass and begin to do some topsy-turvy gardening. Many of the surplus subjects—particularly the rampers—will do well in the wayside or waste places of the surrounding countryside, bringing many a delightful surprise to the passer-by, and after a few years often surprising also the gardener who planted them.

Cultivated plants, even the less attractive sorts, seem to acquire a totally fresh character when planted in the hedgerow, in the disused quarry, on the river bank, common land or moorland. They are seen from a new aspect, and acquire an importance from contrast with the surrounding weeds and wild things, such as they do not seem to possess when overawed by the splendid aristocrats of cultivation. Moreover, they draw an added charm from the wildness of their setting and the generous breadth of the natural background.

In planting, discretion must obviously be used. It is hopeless, for instance, to plant spare delphiniums or tender asters where the rank grasses and thistles will choke them, or the march of the armies of the gorse engulf them. Tender things, indeed, are of no use to the topsy-turvy gardener; the rampers and the “unkillables” are his best material; the very fact that a plant has shown itself pushful and aggressive

in the garden proper proves its qualifications to be allowed to fight for its life among the weeds outside. It is just these kinds, too, that are mostly available; many of them are really natives which have been only slightly “improved” in cultivation.

In each garden volunteers for a journey “Through the Looking-glass” will be found to come forward of their own free will, so that there is no need to give a list. A few typical instances may, however, be mentioned and indications given as to how they can be employed.

Surplus stoncrops of various kinds may be set out in the roadside walls and dry banks, where they will increase and make a brave show of colour. *Arabis*, *aubrieta* and other rock subjects may often also be used in this way. Surplus seedlings of the hardier rock roses and sun roses will usually succeed on grassy banks and mounds or at the edges of south-facing copses.

Cliffs and disused quarries make famous natural gardens. They may be planted up in the accessible spots with any of the kinds that love dryness and poor soil. Surprising successes may also be had in such places even with some of the hardier choice alpines. For the inaccessible parts of cliffs and quarries seeds may be used and sown by either of two methods. One good plan is to mix up a selection of suitable seeds with a quantity of sand or dry soil and fling handfuls of this into likely places from above on a windy day. Air currents will carry the seeds into all sorts of unexpected crevices, where patches of bloom will report their safe arrival in due course. Alternatively, the seeds may be mixed into a clayey paste and spattered on to the cliff face from below with the aid of a small shovel. Some of them will cling long enough to take root before rain washes the paste down. For reaching yet higher places it is a good plan to knead up stiffish pellets of clay about the size of marbles, roll these in the seed mixture, and shoot them into the face of the cliff with a catapult. This is said to have been done in the case of one very high cliff in the Midlands, the gardener even adopting the elaboration of enclosing his soft clay mixture in glass balls, which shattered and discharged their contents upon striking the rock face. This rock is now draped with a mass of colour.

Meadows, also, with streamsides and woodlands, should be allotted a share of the garden surplus. *Montbretia* and golden rod need often to be ousted from the herbaceous border; these will do well at wood edges and in places where the weeds do not compete too keenly. Japanese anemones and London pride—both apt to increase unduly—will flourish in fairly open woods and at the edges of roadside copses. The periwinkles are often a curse in the rock



“CLIFFS AND QUARRIES MAKE FAMOUS GARDENS.”

arden, but they prove a delight in the hedgerow, with their myriad blue, white or mauve stars lighting up in the first days of spring. The winter heliotrope—which no wise man allows near his garden proper—is one example of a native which has been invited into the nurseryman's list (as *Petasites fragrans*) and has not learned how to behave itself in cultivation. It is, nevertheless, a very suitable subject for roadsides, streams or quarries where its boorish habits will not offend and its fragrant blooms delight the wayfarer in the early days of January.

Bamboo roots, unless exhausted, should never be thrown away. The writer some five years ago found a number of lumps of these, evidently discarded from some garden, thrown down into the ditch beside a country lane, their roots drying in an east wind. Just over the bank was an oak copse, feet deep in leaf-mould, sheltered, and with several pits of black watery water—an ideal home for bamboos. He took pity on the castaways and roughly trampled them in beside the water. There is now a flourishing bamboo grove in that wood.

There is, naturally, no need for the topsy-turvy gardener to limit his activities to the setting out of plants from the herbaceous or rock garden. Flowering shrubs and trees also offer a wide range of possibilities. Spare berberis, laburnums, veronicas, lilacs, perennial lupins, buddleias and a host of other robust growers may be used to beautify the hedgerows or give a splash of brilliant unexpected colour to the copse.

When gardening on the silvery side of the looking-glass, it is advisable to take some account of soils and situations, and an eye should be given in a happy-go-lucky sort of way to the ultimate effect. It must be remembered, too, that the hedger and ditcher will have no sort of respect for the outcasts, and that passing children, seeing an unfamiliar flower, will often be tempted to pull it out, root and all, particularly if it be recently planted and not too firmly settled. The aim should, therefore, be to place the plants where they will scarcely be noticed for a twelvemonth. At the end of that time they will be so firmly established that no chance accident will be likely to disturb them.

This is a form of gardening, however, which should not be taken too seriously. The plants may be regarded as reprieved from sentence of death to sentence of exportation for life, and allowed to take a sporting chance of survival in a hostile country. The topsy-turvy gardener is a casual fellow who knows that the chances are ten to one against him. He dumps down his charges and passes on, like the gnat laying her eggs on a pool. He expects little, and his successes are all the more gratifying. Sometimes they are positively brilliant.

There are refinements of the art, and many variations of it. The writer is at present interested in an attempt to naturalise some of the choicer alpines on those tors of Dartmoor least frequented by tourists. He is still full of hope.

Gardening "Through the Looking-glass" is, at its worst, a harmless form of lunacy. At its best it is a fascinating pastime full of surprises; it is a merciful dispensation, too, for the unwanted plants.

It is an unselfish application of the gardener's art, brightening up the waysides and giving pleasure to many that pass by. Alice would have approved of it. Properly organised, it should offer a novel pastime to school children, and a happier one than the cultivation of a four-foot-by-two "grave" allotment in the school backyard. It would teach youngsters also that it is a better thing to plant out the waysides with uncommon flowering plants than to plunder them purposelessly of the natives that they already contain.

To the man whose garden is far too small for his ambitions, and woefully crowded, it brings new possibilities. Let him step through the looking-glass and find on the other side a magic garden, which needs neither to be weeded nor watered, and extends all round him farther than he could wheel his barrow in a lifetime.

HUBERT STRINGER.

BEETLE FISHING

THE following account of some fishing experiences may interest some of your readers. Last spring my brother, a dry-fly enthusiast, wishing, I suppose, to involve me in the tying of flies, lent me a book by Leonard West on the subject. Not having the necessarily rather elaborate apparatus required for the purpose, I took, perhaps, a somewhat detached view of the instructions given in that excellent work. But my attention was arrested by a coloured plate showing beetles of various species and a method of imitating them. This method followed that observed in the tying of flies, the materials, feathers, wool, etc., being the same. The resulting imitations struck me as distinctly comic, it being impossible to conceive anything much less like the beetles of nature. So I set about copying as closely as possible the illustrations of the natural beetles as given in the book, making the bodies of cork and the legs of silk, threaded through, the whole insect being finally painted and varnished.

When the coarse-fishing season commenced I started out armed with my collection of beetles, a dry-fly rod and Mayfly casts tapered to ix. Immediately adventures and, I may add, misfortunes crowded upon me. I landed some fish, but I lost still more. At any rate, the interest of the fish in my experiment was proved beyond doubt. From this point onward my brother and I concentrated on the perfecting of the cork beetle.

The particular beetle which was responsible for most of the misfortunes alluded to above was the Sailor beetle. I think I must have hooked at least half a dozen fish before I landed one. Having achieved this I scrapped that beetle—he was, by that time, bedraggled—and made another example of the same. My failures, I conceived, were due chiefly to the type and the setting of the hook employed. And so it proved. For I found that the use of a larger hook, set well away from the cork body, brought me a much greater measure of success. My brother and I now used several variants of this type, colouring them in different ways and trying new materials and methods of tying, until experience had led us to stabilise our pattern. The final result will be rather a shock, I fancy, to the real Sailor beetle, should these two ever meet. However, there can be no doubt at all that this is a most deadly lure for many coarse fish. And as for trout, well, we have tried it and desisted for obvious reasons.

The construction of the cork beetle may sound laborious, but should certainly not daunt anyone accustomed to tying

flies. The body is made of sheet cork, and in the case of the largest Sailor (apparently the most effective size in the early part of the season) the cork should be cut into strips three-quarters of an inch long by three-sixteenths square, tapered towards the head with a sharp knife and smoothed with glass paper. An incision from head to tail is then made and the hook secured with tying silk, finishing at the head, and there cut off to form the antenna. The insect is next treated with Zapon or similar varnish and the legs threaded through with a darning needle. Horse hair, hog hair or gut may be used for this. All are fairly durable. The beetle is now painted with Aspinall, or some other waterproof paint, and varnished again. The fancy Sailor, which we have chiefly used, is coloured bright red underneath, with pale blue sides and black back, the legs being red with black spots. It is, as I have already suggested, important that the hook should stand well away from the body, and, therefore, a type of hook with a wide bend must be employed.

These beetles last quite well. I have often caught five or six fish with the same specimen, and then put him by for repair and further use.

During this summer my brother and I have fished with nothing but these painted cork beetles, and we have caught hundreds of chub, numbers of dace, many roach, and some trout and grayling. For us

it has been really quite a memorable season and, so far as coarse-fishing goes, has suggested a prospect of interesting further developments. Dry-fly fishing appeals to many anglers as the most lively form of sport, and its successful extension to coarse fish would, I think, be welcomed by them. For this purpose the use of the ordinary dry fly has not hitherto yielded sufficient sport to attract general attention, although it is true that some anglers have pursued it with considerable ardour.

Towards the end of the season, in September, my brother suggested a type of beetle differing, mainly in colour, from the Sailor as possibly more suitable for autumn use. This beetle, a startling type decorated with the colours of the German national flag (black back, underneath bright yellow, legs yellow touched with red), brought us many lively experiences. One afternoon, October 1st, using this beetle I landed one roach and six chub weighing in all 22lb. from one small piece of river. A few days earlier, at the same place, my brother had taken seven roach ranging from 1lb. to 1lb. 10 ozs.

Mainly, we have fished for chub, and we have caught them in large numbers. And this, I think, may be of interest to anglers generally, because I understand that many streams,



TWO "DRY" BEETLES. (Natural size).

especially in the south of England, are infested by this predatory fish, and the more of them that are taken out the better it will be for salmon, trout and grayling. The chub devours the spawn and battens on the food of other fish, and can certainly be said

to be the least desirable of all the inmates of our rivers. If, therefore, other anglers will imitate our example and experiment with the cork beetle, they will, I feel sure, find sport for themselves and bring benefit to our fisheries.

D. F. NEVILLE.

DUCKS IN WINTER

THE artist, hawk-eyed for every variation of colour and every trick of light and shadow, paints for us our wildfowl as he sees them on sunlit days. He carries us to reminiscence of perfect days when colour was a characteristic of the marsh, and wind and weather were ideal. This is part of the incurable optimism of the artistic temperament, and when one comes to think of it, how seldom it is that we envision a shooting engagement as likely to be favoured with ill weather. One looks forward, and years of experience do not quench our natural taste for illusion. We sometimes remember in time that it may, possibly, shower, but we never really seriously expect it to blow great guns and storm in waves of ice-cold cutting rain, hard and stinging as leaden swan drops. Yet, at heart, we know that serious fowling and foul weather go hand in hand. The man who lives on the coast may tap his glass and choose and pick his weather, but the casual sportsman who goes to the coast for a week of fowling realises that, though the summer visitor may buy postcards, the highly odorous oilskins hung in the fashionable gent's wear shops of our coastal town represent reality for the winter months.

Leaden skies, a worry of squalls blowing in ice-cold from a cruel, invisible sea. A cutting ice-cold wind and the curious abomination of desolation which falls on the seaside when the season is over. One may plough along the tourist-wrecked foreshore and see fowl wheel and dip over the very bathing huts which are horribly, blatantly alive in August and September. In winter they show close-shuttered fronts. Their whites and greys, the woolly shadows, all suggest a mortuary effect. The battened windows of the sweet stalls look like eyeless sockets in a skull, and the sea beats in endlessly, menacingly murmurous, along a deserted, lonely beach. The cold blows in razor-edged and lung-catching, clear, clean and untainted straight from the Arctic to the slate-coloured, unkindly bight of the North Sea—Brr!

You may seek cover and wind shelter among the dunes and the harsh marram grass. If it is dry, the sand blows in

lifting waves faintly musical and whispering against the dull boom and mutter of the sea. It can cut and sting. It filters into boot top and clogs the action of one's gun. It drifts down barrels to settle on the top wad of one's cartridges to cut and score furrows in the polished beauty of one's barrels, so that gunsmiths shake disgusted and minatory heads and wonder what devil's trick drew you to carry a decent gun to the sandhills on the coast.

You take out your glasses and survey the wide sweep of the salttings and the marshes. Again abomination of desolation, for not a human soul is to be seen. In spring and summer the wastes are populous with ornithologists—bird enthusiasts and fair-weather nature folk. To-day your glasses sweep and sweep, and you see no man. True, that rather dark, indefinite shadow may be a fowler's head projecting from his half frozen creek ambush, but visibility is low, and even the best of glasses do not help a scout when there is no movement.

Our interest is not with the humans—although, so far as the shore shooter is concerned, other humans, if they encroach upon his acreage, are hostiles—but with the birds. The marsh holds birds, uncounted thousands of them, but how little we can really see of them. Above us, the wheeling gulls, predatory, unafraid. Down there, on the shore line, the pretty little tangle pickers fussily busy with the tide wrack on high-water line. A flock of fowl on a sand bar show grey and silver. Little groups of them change place, flying in sixes and sevens, to re-settle on the far flank of the flock.

On the water itself float the black duck, now diving, now skimming the wave tops in long files. They are better weather prophets than our human agencies, and foul weather yet to come has driven them in from the grey wastes of the sea to the shelter of the flat coast line.

Duck in long strings move along the beach. Wigeon fly in to their favourite grass banks, and high above and almost always out of shot the wild geese fly in formation between the land and the sand-heaped tide bars. Curlew, now too rank



WIGEON ON THE SANDS.



WILD GEESE AT OVERY.

with a shellfish diet to be worth eating, fly lank-winged above the salttings. The bad weather and the cold make the birds restless. They have to feed continually, and one is impressed by their hurry. They seem to know that a hard frost may, at any moment, seal up the creeks and tide pools, and they scuttle here and there feeding for dear life. In their confusion, they may fly in any direction, and the gunner on the sea wall needs eyes at the back of his head, for, while he anxiously awaits birds coming in from the sea as the tide makes, others which have been on the salttings or which have curved in from higher up the coast will fly over him from the land side.

As the sky greys and dims as early dark approaches, the wind seems to lull, and in the grey owl light distance fades. Above

the wind one hears the high-pitched call note of curlew, the ringing whee-oo of a startled wigeon and, if luck holds good, the clamorous horns of the wild geese. Soon—all too soon—the last of the shooting light has gone, and you turn from the wall to beat back over the dark marshes to the faint distant glimmer of the village lights unsteadily seen through the rain mist. Your pockets are the lighter by a few dozen cartridges. Your bag shows, perhaps, a brace and a half of duck, and your feet and fingers ache with the dull ache of real cold. Over there are the lights of the inn. It has been good sport; but, for the moment, all your ambition in the world is centred on two objects—a glass of hot grog and a warm seat by the fire.

HUGH POLLARD.



MALLARD ON THE STIFFKEY MARSHES.

THE VATICAN BASILICA OF ST. PETER—I.

By GEOFFREY SCOTT.

Lord MACAULAY, wandering, once, in St. Peter's, was so powerfully affected by the size and influence of the basilica that he burst (so he has recorded) into tears. I well remember my impressions on reading this, towards the close of the last century, in Sir George Otto Trevelyan's life of his illustrious uncle, bound in tree-calf : one of those volumes by which the smug proficiency of infants is recklessly rewarded. At that date it was clear to me that Lord Macaulay's behaviour was open to criticism on two heads. He should have controlled his feelings. St. Peter's is a public place, about as populous as Trafalgar Square, and much better lighted. That people do not give way to weeping in public places was one of the lessons most firmly inculcated at the seminary where Sir George Trevelyan's volume was thrust into my hands. At the remote epoch of which I am speaking Englishmen controlled their emotion in a way which is now only practised upon the stage. Lord Macaulay should not have burst into, he should, with difficulty, have choked down, his tears. But, in the second place, however he dealt with it, the motive of his lacrimation was at fault. His tears should have been those of anger and vexation. St. Peter's should have appeared to him to be tawdry, pagan and monotonous. He should have walked, even if tearfully, at least Gothically and Protestantly, out. That I knew, and I formed a reproachful distrust in regard

to the mind of Lord Macaulay ; for I had read Ruskin and had never seen St. Peter's.

Years have not greatly mitigated my instinctive lack of sympathy with the historian ; Ruskin, on the other hand, I suspect to be a mine of perversely illustrated but now unduly neglected truths. But meanwhile one has seen and grown familiar with St. Peter's, and the conclusion is irresistible that on this occasion Lord Macaulay showed excellent judgment and a proper sensibility. He comes out of the affair with credit.

Indeed, in many ways, Macaulay was the ideal spectator for St. Peter's. It is true he had no special aptitude for judging architecture, but he had in the highest degree a sense of grandiloquent history. And in St. Peter's that is no less necessary ; for it is one of the very few buildings which are truly, and, in their architectural essence, symbolic. Here, for once, the romantic critic may safely indulge himself ; he may look at the stone and marble through a blur of historical sentiment without falsifying the builders' intention. For the architects who designed the basilica, no less than the popes who directed them, were deliberately working to a symbolic end. They were engaged on a work of propaganda : the assertion in terms of space and mass of the authority of the militant Catholic Church : a visible image of its eternity, a geometric symbol



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LOOKING OVER ST. PETER'S FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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COUNTRY LIFE.

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Copyright.
G. R. Bellance. MICHELANGELO'S DOME, MADERNAS EASTERN FAÇADE, BERNINI'S COLONNADES AND THE OBELISK (MOVED FROM THE CIRCUS OF THE PIAZZA, BY FONTAINE), NERO

of its claim on the world. Bramante, Michelangelo, Maderna, Bernini and the rest of that great list of architects were here, at least, at one, however much their stylistic preferences might differ. As a result, in spite of serious architectural contradictions between the elements successively added, an overwhelming sense of unity ensues—of dramatic unity.

St. Peter's is a dramatic building ; it requires in the spectator not only a sense of architecture, but of the militant Church ; it requires, consequently, a sense of history, and a dramatic sense of it. It takes the mind down a hundred paths leading all to the same conclusion. "Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda ; fugite

trumpet-play with which Macaulay preluded his essay on Ranke's "History of the Popes." "There is not, and there never was on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church." So it begins and one can imagine Julius II approving both the style and the sentiment, and observing that they lose nothing on the tongue of a heretic. "No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when camelopards and tigers abounded in the Flavian amphitheatre." So it continues ; and did not Bramante say, "I will raise you the Pantheon on the arches of



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THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PIAZZA.

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adversae partes!" To be able to follow these paths, to have an unquestioning sense of the values of Western civilisation, of the worth of scale and power and the drastic human will, to be able to reel off the list of pontiffs backwards, to have a native leaning to baroque expression, preferring the rotund to the refined gesture, this it is to be the ideal spectator of St. Peter's, and this it was to be Lord Macaulay.

It is not unnatural, therefore, that if we look for a literary counterpart, in our own language, for what Bramante and Michelangelo and Bernini were trying to express in mass, space and decoration, we shall find the closest echo in that famous

the Temple of Concord," and did not Fontana undertake, for Sixtus V, to lift the obelisk from the circus of Nero and set it up before the gates of the basilica ? "The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared to the line of the Supreme Pontiffs." So, across the great stretch of Maderna's front stands the dedication in Roman characters, "Pope Paul V to the Prince of the Apostles"—a fraternal gesture across sixteen centuries to the first of that line, which "we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth, and far beyond Pepin the august

“nasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable.” What do the monuments of St. Peter’s continually assert?—save only that here is no twilight of fable, but Latin daylight streaming into the dome over the tomb of the Apostle. . . . The Papacy remains. . . . She saw the commencement of the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world, and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all.” “Vincit, nat, imperat,” echoes the Obelisk, “fugite adversæ partes.” She was great and respected when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch and idols were worshipped in the temple

architectural language of St. Peter’s is simple enough, and loud enough at times, not to be mistaken: it requires no very technical knowledge of style and no necessary allegiance to Rome to hear it right. To the faithful it will say more beside; but not as an architectural expression. Here all is plain, *urbi et orbi*: and that staunch Protestant Macaulay, as rusty in Vitruvius as he was recalcitrant to Aquinas, can, nevertheless, be moved to tears by the force of a great idea so dynamically expressed, reiterated, driven home.

The first conception of that idea, architecturally, took shape in the mind of Bramante. The old basilica had, more



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THE DOME AND ONE OF THE CUPOLAS.

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of Mecca,” Macaulay’s gusto increases, “and she may still exist with undiminished vigour” (dipping his pen for the last flourish) “when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude . . .” A tag, even before it was ever quoted; rhetoric, if you will. But in much the same spirit Bernini gave the decisive twitch to a spirited drapery, or combed the marble beard of some magniloquent prophet in the wind.

If you are to accept Western civilisation and Latin culture and St. Peter’s, you must not be afraid to phrase a boast—“fugite adversæ partes”—and to hear it hammered in. The

than fifty years before, been declared unsafe: its destruction was ordered by Nicolas V, not out of vandalism, but from sheer necessity: Alberti testifies that the smallest shock would have been sufficient to cause its collapse: the south wall was nearly six feet out of plumb. Rossellino’s plans for reconstruction had remained in abeyance, save for the beginnings of a tribune which Bramante employed for a provisional choir. Bramante was, therefore, free to address himself, unfettered, to the task enjoined by Julius II of providing a temple adequate to that vigorous warrior’s conception of the universal claim of the Church. Humanism was at its zenith. In architecture this



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ON THE ROOF, SHOWING THE HOUSES FOR WORKMEN AND CUPOLAS AND LANTHORNS.

meant to depend for all effect on purely abstract form, clear immediately to the intelligence, yet related to the movement and physical awareness of the body. It meant, also—to employ the scholarly idiom of ancient Rome. Of the monuments of ancient Rome none had remained more intact, and none was architecturally more impressive than the Pantheon. As a symbol for an all-embracing Church, the dome of the Pantheon, with its irresistible suggestion of the arch of the sky, was eminently fitted. Technically, to the adventurous mind of the Renaissance, the problem was to "go one better" than Brunelleschi, whose great dome at Florence was, in scale if not in principle, the only extant rival in Italy. Brunelleschi's dome had covered a Gothic crossing. Bramante set himself to achieve what neither the antique nor the Florentine example provided—a dome covering a space much more extensive than itself and related to it by four huge Roman arches which, while they supported the dome, allowed large subsidiary

areas to enter harmoniously into a single space-composition.

It was logical that such a plan should be symmetrical on both axes, since a dome, being equal in all directions, affords no expectation of any unequal development within the space which it crowns. If the dome of the Pantheon was "to be raised on the Temple of Concord," the plan of that basilica must be converted to a Greek cross.

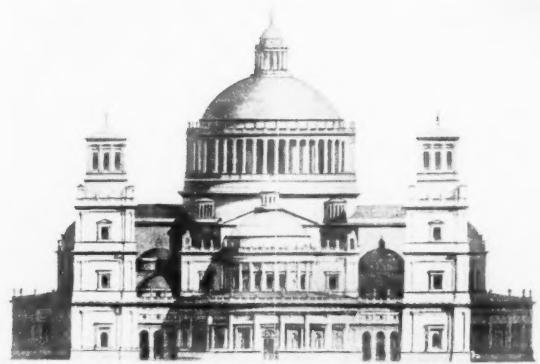
Nevertheless, both in logic and scale, Bramante's plan went considerably beyond any Byzantine (or Florentine) prototype. The subsidiary spaces (to a great extent eliminated by Michelangelo) are perfectly related to the major ones, and these, again, to the central dome. In Santa Sophia the dome is merely the round lid of a rectangular box, while its plan is asymmetric; and the later Byzantine examples to which the Roman plan can be more closely related are comparatively rudimentary. Thus, in applying the generic description of a Greek cross to Bramante's conception,



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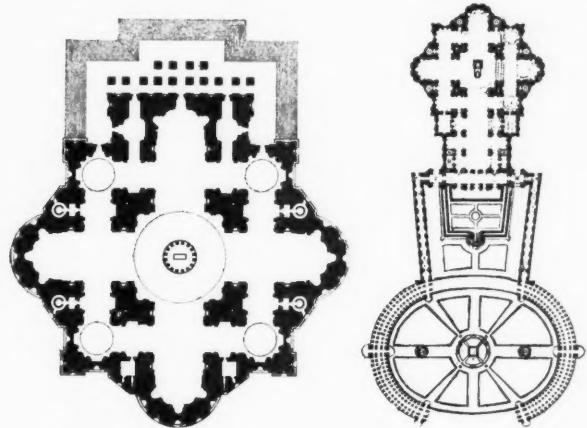
IN THE VATICAN GARDENS.

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A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL DESIGN BY BRAMANTE.

one should not lay undue stress on the Greek origin. The effort of imagination was as Latin as any other achievement of the Renaissance. It has the Western daring and energy; it is not content with the Pantheon, but must lift it above another church; and between the dome and the supporting arches it will insert a peristyle. And it is not content with the lofty domed space of Santa Sophia, but must give it a system and a relation of



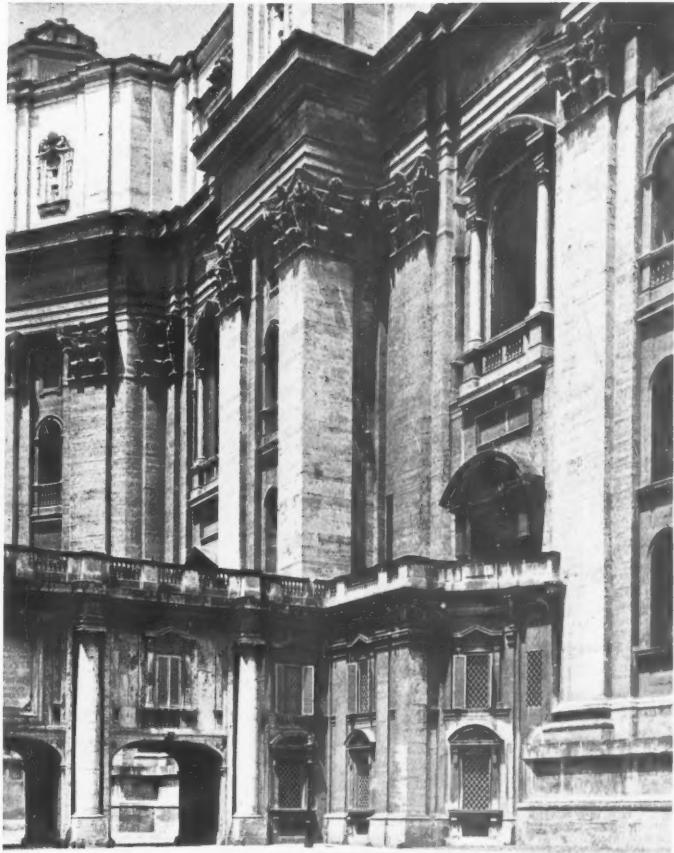
MICHELANGELO'S PLAN WITHOUT MADERNA'S ADDITION. PLAN AS COMPLETED BY BERNINI.

parts. It seizes elements never before united and fuses them into a harmonious whole.

On Bramante's death the four central piers alone of this great scheme had been built. But this was enough to set the impress of his mind on the edifice as we now see it. He left several variants of his plan and three schemes of treatment: one with two orders and a gallery, another based on the Doric order, and a third with a colossal Corinthian order not unlike that adopted by Michelangelo. But his immediate successor, Raphael, ambitiously devised a wholly new and unsymmetrical basilican plan wide enough almost to



THE EAST ELEVATION AS INTENDED BY MICHELANGELO.

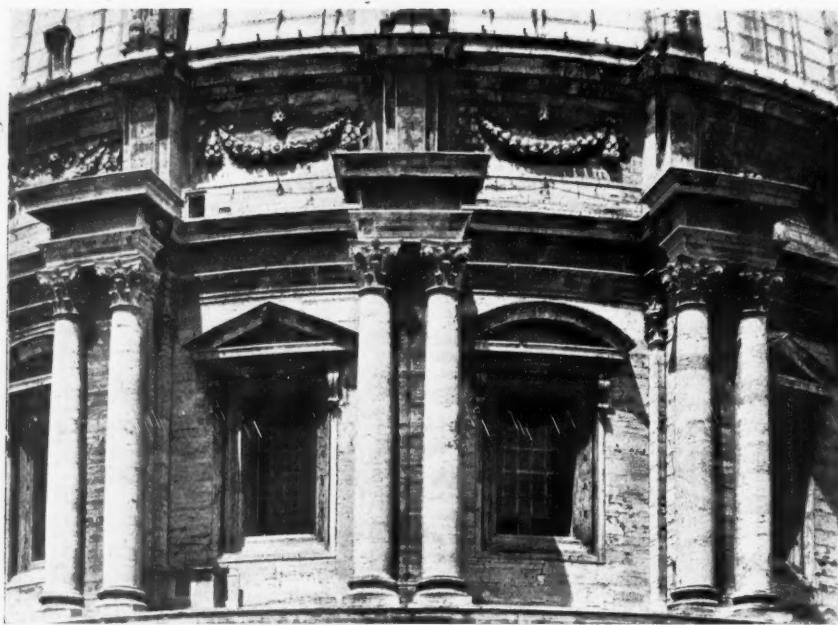


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G. R. Ballance. Copyright. THE PASSAGE TO THE SOUTH SIDE.

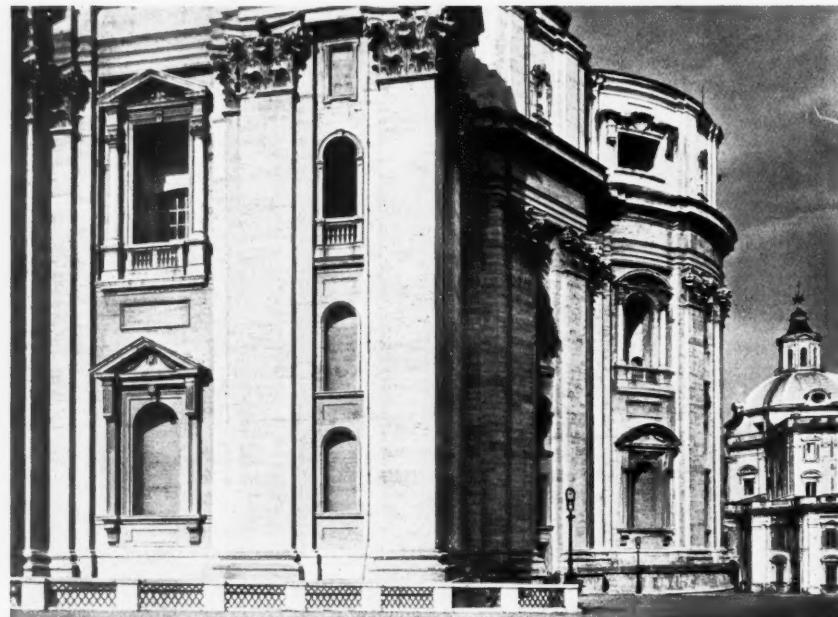
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DETAIL OF THE DRUM OF THE DOME.



THE APSES.



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THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

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enclose within its rectangle the three apses which were to remain, in modified form, round the crossing. (In the seventeenth century this plan of Raphael's was falsely ascribed in Bonanni's "Templi Vaticani Historia" to Bramante, which has given rise to a tradition, still too often met with, that Bramante's first scheme was for a Latin cross). Peruzzi, while borrowing some refinements from Raphael, reverted to the main conception of Bramante, contriving a Greek cross plan of greater beauty, perhaps, than has ever been built. The presence of the great piers and the prestige of the original scheme ensured that almost all the successive plans furnished during the sixteenth century were based upon Bramante.

None the less, Bramante's purely logical plan was less adapted to the Church militant than to the Church contemplative. In a Greek cross, covered by a dome, no movement is suggested in any one direction that is not exactly countered by its opposite: the mind is held suspended, as it were, at the centre, to which our feet are drawn. You can, so to say, expand your sensations to fill the church: nothing more drastic, no decisive or dramatic lead, is furnished you by the building. And against that the spirit, so to say, of St. Peter rebelled. The Catholic Church has many shrines fitted for mysticism and *reueil*, but the metropolitan temple of our Western civilisation could not be one of these. Bramante's church was a temple in which to feel, and not to do—an architectural harmony so perfect as to dispense, it might seem, with the need of ritual: it was no theatre for a dramatic act. True enough, a pontiff can make no adequate entry into his basilica when there is no point of access architecturally more important than three others. He cannot be augustly enthroned when, wherever he is placed, there are humble spectators occupying spots of precisely equal architectural dignity.

Thus it was not merely from religious conservatism, but from a sense of fitness that Bramante's cross gave way in time to a Latin nave. The ideal of humanism, in its perfect and logical shape, could not be the ideal of the militant Church. Only, just as the course of the Papacy coincided, for one chapter, with the course of humanism and contained that movement of the spirit within its orbit, so St. Peter's, as it stands, without embodying Bramante's vision, is still stamped with his thought. For a while Bramante's idea, in its integrity, continued to haunt the minds of architects, and here and there a few provincial temples—at Todi, Montepulciano and elsewhere—rose to show, on a modest scale, what Rome was ultimately to refuse. Exercises in the poetry of architecture, these exquisite and deserted churches seem—places where a philosopher, his scheme of the world complete, might stand in concentration, or some legendary beauty lie buried: symbols of finality and not of becoming. Meanwhile, at Rome, the spirit of the baroque—of perpetual becoming—was already astir, and Michelangelo, in whose brain it had origin, was set in charge of the building of the great church of the West.

(To be continued.)

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY VERSE

The Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century Verse, chosen by David Nichol Smith. (Clarendon Press, 8s. 6d.)

T is, of course, an exaggeration to say that Wordsworth's principal contribution to an appreciation of Nature was to abolish capital letters in describing it. The small type is, no doubt, an outward sign of invisible grace, but it did not imply a tenth of what the nineteenth century attributed to it. To claim for Wordsworth, because he was a better poet, say, than James Thomson, that he had initiated revolution was as reasonable as to say that a fine summer in England has revolutionised the weather.

The truth is, as Professor Nichol Smith points out, that we have gone about repeating catch-words like "academic" and "poetry of the town" chiefly because we have not read the poetry of which we are speaking. If we had, or, at any rate, if we had read it without prejudice, we should have discovered that the lesser poets of the eighteenth century, so far from ignoring nature, were almost as exclusively preoccupied with it as the Georgians of our own recent past. If, like the Georgians and unlike Wordsworth, things were blinkered by a convention, that only meant that they were not first-rate poets. But anyone who conscientiously weighs even such extracts from the poets of the period as Professor Nichol Smith has found room for in this volume will be compelled to admit that the accepted attitude to eighteenth century verse is simply wrong. It may not have been—indeed, it was not—very good verse, but that was due rather to want of genius than to a deliberately urban conception of its object. In proof of this I could quote a dozen poets from the long list, each of whom was profoundly interested in the countryside, but it will be enough to cite at random Anne Countess of Winchelsea, John Dyer, James Thomson and William Shenstone.

But if we had been, broadly speaking, wrong in the grounds upon which we have relegated the eighteenth century to the second order in poetry, we have been right in the fact. Between the heyday of Pope and the appearance of Blake's "Songs of Innocence" there does, indeed, stretch an almost featureless landscape. For almost half a century the authentic singing note did disappear out of English verse, as it did again almost for the same length of time at the end of the nineteenth century. I am not sure that any good purpose is served by attempting to find an explanation in either case. If Pope is blamed in the one case, Tennyson can be blamed in the other, and for exactly the same reason. Each of them was unapproachably an artist in a curiously definite style that imposed itself—not only because of its natural beauty, but because it seemed delusively easy of imitation. In a minor degree, therefore, each is guilty, but the real culprit is simply lack of genius. Every school dies with its founder, because no first-rate writer will ever accept any other's mode. Professor Nichol Smith, accordingly, is right again when he protests against the conception of a century over which Pope ruled as tyrant. If his Bulls did run, it was because there was no Wycliffe or Luther of Verse to denounce them.

But if we are bound to agree that the period, whose brightest lights are the thin tapers of Thomas Fry and William Collins, was unexalting, it remains true that in its sheer limited competence it has much to teach our own. The poets of the eighteenth century did at least write on the assumption that verse was an art rather than a railway accident. Their rules gave them, in a time of little inspiration, a tranquil dignity, by the help of which they have, somehow, contrived to outlast the utmost ravages of time, which proves, if it required proving, that the poet's first duty is to impose form on chaos; if he happens thereafter to be a good poet, he will find that the world he has made is good. But it will not be a world at all, if he does not start with form.

Obviously, however, even in such a period there are bound to be oddities, such a writer as Stillingfleet, on the one hand, or Christopher Smart, on the other. I imagine that Professor Smith chose Stillingfleet's sonnet beginning:

When I beheld thee, blameless Williamson,
to prove that the worst poet of the eighteenth century could write as badly as the best of the Lake poets. At any rate, when one remembers Wordsworth's almost identical line one can acquit Pope of all responsibility. And equally confirming Pope's blamelessness glitters the strange personality of Christopher Smart. The "Song to David" flashes like a comet across that leisurely sky, and almost before the astonished astronomers have vainly attempted to classify it, is gone. Indeed, Smart, like Blake, belongs to no time. He is a wandering atom of eternity that converges on a given moment without ever belonging to it.

When all is said, if we have, in fact, been supercilious about the eighteenth century, Professor Nichol Smith's selection is catholic and subtle enough to cure us. Even he cannot convince us that it was a great period, but he can, and does, prove that we have both praised and condemned it for the wrong reason.

HUMBERT WOLFE.

The Love Letters of William Pitt, First Lord Chatham,

Edited by Ethel Ashton Edwards. (Chapman and Hall, 15s. net.)

WHEN the famous Mr. Pitt fell in love with Lady Hester Grenville he was forty-six and she was thirty-two. When Lady Hester fell in love with Mr. Pitt she was, we are persuaded, about fourteen. So the course of true love, which had run rather wearily for her, ran smoothly enough for him. However, Lady Hester was very sensible and very patient and very reserved until the days when he fell in love even more ardently than she did and drew from her the admission that "my Pride, my Fame, my Glory is centred in you." It is interesting to contrast these two sets of love letters, with their delicate hesitations and formalities, with, say, those of the more matter-of-fact Dorothy Osborne. Yet the very real love of the writers does shine most radiantly through the ceremoniousness of Georgian phrases. Pitt's letters are the more beautiful, singularly gentle and tender for such an autocratic man, but it is in hers, more prosaic than his, that we sometimes find the more accidentally exquisite expressions. It is well known that from his early twenties Pitt suffered agonies from gout, and to a visit to Bath in search of relief we owe these letters, for there were only about six weeks between the engagement and the wedding. In the first letter of Lady Hester's that we have (an earlier one is supposed to have been destroyed) she writes of her brother: "Most affectionate compts attend you from Him and from my sister"; and then: "Something infin:ately beyond from myself." That this wistful little phrase touched Pitt deeply is shown by his reference to it in the letter dated "Monday, 14, 1754": "Let me read for ever that *Something infinitely beyond*." The amount of pain as well as of love compressed into the letters of six weeks is very evident. Lady Hester, so sensible in worldly matters, is secretly rather shattered by the sudden flowering of Pitt's love and is apt to be too sensitive and anxious, causing him real distress by her grief over letters which did not—and, indeed, could not—arrive earlier and more frequently. "I entreat Her upon my knees not to distrust the Passion she has rooted in my soul," writes her lover to her, and refers to himself as "the man who wishes to live no longer than you are happy"; which words are, of course, easy enough to write, but later life bore out their truth. And, indeed, in reading the letters, we never doubt them. All the same, we, as well as Mr. Pitt, are relieved when the lady writes: "I have at last calmed my mind to the Irregularity of the Post, because I see it's what I am to expect." About the wedding Pitt writes: "The less Preparation, the less spectacle, the less of everything but of your lovely tender Self is surely best." And Lady Hester the next day: "Has it ever occurred to you to recommend having the paper match'd to the blue of the half damask that is to compose the Chair Cushions and the rest of the furniture of your room above stairs, for I think it possible that you may not have considered that different shades is not to be chosen if it can with the same care be avoided." After the letters come about a dozen little notes written by Pitt to Lady Hester when they were both in London in the days just before the wedding. They have no beginning and no ending, and most of them imply the impossibility of living until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he will call to see her as usual. The editor of the letters has linked them together by a charming little commentary, instead of using footnotes as explanation, saying exactly what I should like to have been the first to say. Cheated of my rights, I can only point out that there is an excellent introduction, historical and otherwise, of about fifty pages, and two very attractive portraits, that of Lady Hester showing possibly the most beautiful satin dress of a period when painters gave hardly less attention to satin than to faces. In its looped-up simplicity Lady Hester's gown really does add to the value of the book.

ISABEL BUTCHART.

Experiences of a Literary Man. by Stephen Gwynn. (Thornton Butterworth, 21s.)

SOMETIMES a book without special features can be very good of its kind. Mr. Stephen Gwynn's autobiographical volume is like that. Nowhere sensational, or even colourful, it yet holds one as the even likeness of an even life. Mr. Gwynn was born in 1864, the year of the close of the American Civil War; but he was born near Dublin, and shortly after his birth Smith O'Brien died and the Fenian movement was stirring strongly. In 1876 he went to school. There had been no Franco-German war, only Parnellism had arisen. In 1882 he went to Oxford. At that time the Government had introduced State-aided emigration from Ireland and was paying £5 a head to any person willing to quit the country. The only man he saw pass through the ordeal of heckling at Oxford was Michael Davitt. In 1886 he was out of Oxford. In 1887 he became a form-master in a preparatory school. Nine years later he started life afresh as a free-lance writer in London. Teaching left its mark on him. But he found literary scope in the *Guardian* and the *Spectator*. Little is said of any struggle, and, possibly, Mr. Gwynn had none. He met, and liked, Percy Dearmer and his wife, E. V. Lucas, Maurice Hewlett and his wife, W. J. Locke. He became reader for Macmillans, and met Wells, Chesterton and others. He describes Stephen Phillips: "He was then thirty-four; a big, powerful young man rather heavily built, with a certain heaviness also about the handsome lines of his face: shyness in him was almost sulky, but when he grew animated, the heavy mask lit up from within: and he had one special charm, his voice, which went with the most perfect gift for reading aloud I have ever known. He began to read to us, and I expected to hear verse that would seem to me beautiful: but of what happened I had not the faintest anticipation. The thing, coming at one like that, out of the blue, took hold of us in a way that bewildered me. I have never been so much moved in my life, so excited by a novel beauty." He did a *Highways and Byways* volume on Donegal and Antrim, his first book, and the reminiscence betrays him to many quiet charming pages on Ireland in the nineteen-hundreds.

In 1903 his annual earnings went into four figures, but he got knocked up and had to take a rest cure in Morocco. He returned to enter Irish politics, and was elected M.P. for Galway in 1916, and on that the volume ends. On reading the whole through I come to the conclusion that his impressions of Oxford, and especially of Ruskin and Morris there, are the most interesting. For the rest, it is the story of a fairly successful, very respectable literary life—without feature. Blessed is the nation—and the man—who has no history. S. G.

A Book for Bookmen, by John Drinkwater. (Dulau, 7s. 6d.)

THE title of this book is a happy one. It is, indeed, a book for book-lovers, full of new matter, edited and made clear to us by Mr. Drinkwater's lucid comments and invaluable criticism. He brings to our notice forgotten and neglected poets like William Cory "of Virgilian sweetness," John Collop, of "lyric greatness," and the eccentric and lovable Hawker. Collop's work is not to be bought in any ordinary market, so we cannot be too grateful to Mr. Drinkwater for quoting in full the beautiful lyrics which we are told "Crashaw would have saluted and to note which Vaughan himself might have paused by the way." Poor Patrick Branwell Bronte, whose life was such a tragic mess, has at last justice meted to him in Mr. Drinkwater's praise of his translation of Horace's Odes, which Mr. Drinkwater holds to be so good that "at their best they need fear comparison with none." Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is Coleridge's valuable notes on Warton's *Milton*. Under the devoted care of the excellent James Gillman at Highgate, Coleridge had time for careful annotation. He comes down upon Warton like a sledge-hammer, calling his criticisms "fault finding for fault-finding sake." He was, indeed, a capital critic of a critic, but Mr. Drinkwater pithily remarks that we must remember that Coleridge could hardly keep his pen away from any book which came into his hands. The essay on Landor's "Dry Sticks Fagoted" exemplifies well the dire confusion in which poor Landor lived and his anxiety to recover lost work. "I must now make one final effort to recover my Achilles and Helen," he writes. Poor old Trojan! The hitherto unpublished letters which passed between Matthew Arnold and Robert Browning would alone make this book worth publishing, and it is pleasant to have the chance of reading a new poem of Christopher Smart's and a charming letter of George Crabbe's to his niece Cecilia. There is also a pathetic letter of John Clare's rejoicing in a brief spell of happiness. Indeed, Mr. Drinkwater is a wonderful collector of unpublished letters, and it is generous of him to share such rare booty with his readers. William Barnes and Hartley Coleridge are also given kind and just appreciation. In his preface, Mr. Drinkwater hopes that this book will provide some entertainment for "serendipity minds" at the half-hour before the light is switched off. But it will do much more than that.

The Allbright Family, by John Drinkwater. (Collins, 7s. 6d.)

WITH just a hint of the kindest satire Mr. Archibald Marshall has succeeded in writing a delightful comedy. Aunt Abigail Warrill from New York, having looked up her nephew Allbright in the "Landed Gentry of England," decides to pay him a visit while she finds a place where she can settle down. She writes to Allbright, proposing herself as his guest, and he and his family are only too delighted to offer her a temporary home, having a strong sense of hospitality and an engaging belief in the claims of relationship. Aunt Abigail arrives, wealthy, amiable, generously provided with gifts, and the last person in the world, from her own showing, to allow herself to inconvenience others in pursuit of her own comfort. Yet, as the days go by, gently, and at first imperceptibly, she annexes for herself the best service and the most comfortable quarters, maintaining the while an attitude of self-abnegation. Her generous benefactions, however, continue; and the Allbright family might have remained uncritical towards her had there not arisen in family council the difficult problem of Tim Allbright's falling in love with Dolly Ratcliffe of the company of the "Fly-by-nights." Pretty Dolly, good sport though she be, is an undesirable wife for the eldest son of the Allbrights, and Aunt Abigail is not the last to realise it. Her suggestions to Mrs. Allbright as to how to deal with the situation and save Tim from Dolly somewhat disillusus Mrs. Allbright, and oust Aunt Abigail temporarily from the good graces of a charmingly drawn family, themselves above such Machiavellian schemings. Her popularity begins to fluctuate as successive occasions arise to betray the old lady's amiable duplicity, which reaches its apex when, after renting a house from her nephew at a nominal sum and removing into it, she abruptly decides to let it at a profit and again throw herself on the hospitality of the long-suffering Allbrights. A difficult problem for the family, but one happily solved by Aunt Abigail in a satisfactory manner to all concerned. She passes out of the Allbrights' lives without their happy sense of humour—which is most engagingly portrayed—being seriously endangered or their hospitable spirit curbed.

A Cornish Droll, by Eden Phillpotts. (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d. net.)

WILLIAM CHIRGWIN must have been a delightful person to know, if somewhat disconcerting. Mr. Eden Phillpotts wisely lets him tell his own history—a diverting one—in good broad Cornish which never descends to mere dialect and conspicuously fails to irritate. Indeed, one feels that the story of such an innocent, modest lass could hardly bear translating into any language but his own direct speech. An eventful life had William, in spite of himself, who only asked for what comes one day with another; but what with his inability to suspect evil and his bland passion for self-sacrifice which landed him now in a grim wreck at sea, now in a thrilling fire rescue, and always with an entirely exciting, erring wife, adventure, as it were, came his way. Humour there is in abundance in this Cornish droll (a droll apparently being, in the Duchy, any tale of adventure or interest), and not only humour, but a certain fragrant charm and much witty and shrewd character-drawing which penetrates to the reader, even though the simple William delightfully misreads almost everyone with whom he comes in contact—misreads, or perhaps only reads the potential best and lets the rest go slide. We come to forgive Mercy Jane, the erring wife, every time she goes off to "do a bit of sewing" in Plymouth, almost as inevitably as William forgives her, if from a different motive—so good a beloved simpleton must have been a sore trial to any woman of parts to live with. Altogether a humorous, fragrant human tale with the breath of the Cornish countryside and more than a tang of the old West Country songs in every page.

The Fortunes of Hugo, by Denis Mackail (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.)

THERE used to be, if we remember aright, a sideshow in the Amusement Park at Wembley where a benighted and fully-clothed young man sat suspended precariously over a pool, and whenever a member of the public succeeded in hitting a disc with a ball, the young man fell into the water below, to the vast delight of all beholders. Hugo Peak the hero of Mr. Mackail's new book, is in a closely similar position. There are ten chapters, and in each one, Hugo, a young man who is trying to succeed in journalism to please his fiancée's father, in spite of the fact that his natural stupidity unfit him for the profession, makes a fresh attempt to pull off a journalistic scoop. Each time he makes a complete ass of himself, loses a lot of his money, and ends in a most humiliating and complete fiasco, which is all the more hard on him because he is not to be allowed to marry his fiancée until he has "made good." And each time, the callous reader laughs at his discomfiture and looks forward to the next time he will, so to speak, fall into the water as the author hits the disc. Hugo, in short, is butchered to make a Roman holiday—and a very good holiday too, provided you are not too difficult to amuse. The only drawback is that the element of surprise is lacking; you know perfectly well that Hugo is going to fall into the water; but that does not much diminish your satisfaction when you see him do it.

Murder, by John Arnold. (Jenkins, 7s. 6d.)

MR. ARNOLD has the true story-teller's gift of making the adventures of his characters seem just such as might very well happen to anybody. This, coupled with a really thrilling plot and an endless chain of adventures with a strong love interest and plenty of mystery, makes *Murder* a first novel quite out of the ordinary run of crime stories. Philip Gilmour, starving for no fault of his own, if for several follies, in the London streets, is knocked down by a car, whose owner befriends him and finally offers him a large sum of money to go to a certain house near Sloane Square and remove a despatch-box. Assured by his benefactor that the box is really his, Gilmour undertakes the commission, only to find the box already stolen and a dead man, terribly mutilated, on the floor of the room where it should have been. His perils, dodging along the police in the streets, watching from an empty house, fleeing along a Tube tunnel and so on, make most exciting reading. He kisses the heroine until he hurts her lips two or three times too often, but apart from that *Murder* must be acknowledged as a remarkably good example of the story of crime and its detection.

King Goshawk and the Birds, by Eimar O'Duffy. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

THIS book, presumably a first one, represents a poet's revolt against a world that is being turned by degrees into a mechanical toy for millionaires to play—and fight—with. The decision of Goshawk, a Wheat King of the future, to transfer to his own estates all the wild birds and flowers of the world, and then to charge people two shillings a head for hearing and looking at them, is characteristic of the whole. The intention of the satire is noble, but the execution is uncertain. Often the book rises to heights of wit and wisdom; but often, too, there are long passages verging on dullness. The chapter in which Cuandine (the mythical Irish hero who has come down to earth to assist it) reads the newspapers, is delightful; so is the one in which two magnates of the Press compete to corner and "boom" him. And the chapter called "A Comedy of Loves" suggests that Mr. O'Duffy is capable of writing a shrewd and humorous play.

The Old Stag, by Henry Williamson. (Putnam, 7s. 6d.)

MOST animal fiction books suffer from the convention that their avian or mammalian heroes have to think, act and respond to motives which are, after all, only the human emotions of the author and the reader. We are led to sentimentalise over the woes, love affairs and happy fortunes of these animals with the unreflecting avidity with which the typist pursues the adventures of the Sheik-stricken heroine of a best-seller. Mr. Williamson handles his animal puppets far better than most writers of this particular genre. Occasionally he nobly tries to explain that there is a difference in perception between animal and human psychology, but the drama of his yarn gets away with him, and the author and his readers run sheet exhilarating riot in a welter of plausible impossibilities. Nevertheless, it is a very jolly book of its kind, and the sentiment is not unduly biased against sport. Its literary quality is distinctly good, and its real charm lies in the fact that the author can observe as well as imagine. It will be read with delight by all who like good unnatural history.

The Glass Mender and Other Stories, by Maurice Baring. (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.)

THOSE little people made of glass that you sometimes buy—well, if they came to life one feels that they could tell you tales like these. Not that the story after which this book is named is the best, but Mr. Baring's way of telling them all gives his princesses and witches a delicious delicacy, and all the scenes suggest flowery springtime countrysides. Perhaps this is partly the achievement of "S. B.," who contributes a dozen exquisite coloured pictures, which themselves are worth the price of the book. The tale I liked best was the long one about the folk who live in organ pipes, called "The Story of Vox Angelica and Lieblich Geduch." It is an Odyssey through Fairyland. Nice children who are not too bloodthirsty will love this book. H.

A SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST.

THE DYING PEASANT, by J. W. Robertson Scott (Williams and Norgate, 10s. 6d.); THE MEMOIRS OF MME. ELISABETH LOUISE VIGEE LE BRUN, 1755, 1789, translated by Gerald Shelley (Hamilton, 15s.); A LIFE AND DEATH OF JUDAS ISCARIOT, by Frank Kendon (Lane, 6s.); THE ROMANY STAIN, by Christopher Morley (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.); BOYS AND GIRLS OF HISTORY, by Eileen and Rhoda Power (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d.); WORKING BULLOCKS, by Katharine Susanna Prichard (Cape, 7s. 6d.); DAYS OF DISILLUSION, by Chester Francis Cobb (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.).

The price of "Simple Stitch Patterns for Embroidery" (Batsford) given in our Christmas Number as five shillings is, actually, three shillings and sixpence or, in paper covers, half-a-crown.

BLACK-AND-WHITE AND WHITE-AND-BLACK

BY D. S. MELDRUM.

THE fashion of the big picture has gone out, and that of the little one, it seems to me, is coming in. The mighty oil canvas is sometimes represented as going down, taking with it in its plunge all rhetoric and anecdote in painting, in a blaze of the gold frame; while the many red stars on small drawings and prints in the exhibitions are cited to flatter the improved taste of the new generation of buyers. It may be surmised that the change is largely a matter of the pocket. In this coming on of the small picture, whatever its cause, however long it may last—art fashions are consistently fickle—the Print has been especially favoured. Even the colour-print has a vast vogue to-day, which is amusing to those who

remember how the pundits of yesterday dismissed it as neither fish, fowl nor good red herring, and scouted the idea of its ever being revived as original work. There is, at the moment, a great activity in the wood-block colour print of original design. All the Christmas art shows witness to it. With the coloured product, however, I am not at present concerned, but am asked to write of the woodcut plain, as illustrated especially in the St. George's Gallery in George Street, Hanover Square, and the Redfern Gallery, Old Bond Street, where what used, I believe, to be one Society of wood engravers is now exhibiting as two, specimens of most interesting work.

This term "wood engravers," adopted at both shows, is coming in for elucidations by the critics which are apt, perhaps, rather to darken knowledge. The public remains unexcited by the relative practices of graver and gouge as the tools, or the possibilities of plank section or cross-grain in the block, and enjoys its woodcuts and wood engravings indifferently, justified (without knowing it) by the fact that both are "surface" prints. (The matter-of-fact explanation of the choice of "wood engraving" in the title, given to me when I enquired, was that in the general mind "wood cutting" is still confused with "wood carving.") In both woodcut and wood engraving the paper is impressed upon the inked standing surfaces of the wood block,

"RIVER IN WALES," BY C. W. TAYLOR.

which give off black, while the hollows in the wood block, whether scooped out with the knife or incised by the burin, are white in the resultant print. In the impressions, nevertheless, there may be quite opposite effects. Theoretically, perhaps, there ought to be impressions of quite opposite effect. Produced by the same process of printing, woodcut and wood engraving are yet severally fashioned, the one of black lines on a white ground, the other of white lines on a black. The black line, the white line, is the characteristic of each; strictly, that is, the worker in each conceives his design and sees it grow as one or other, and to some more or less conscious extent the layman



"IN RICHMOND PARK," BY MARJORY FIRTH.

apprehends the distinction. It may be commended to the visitor to these two galleries of the wood engravers, as a pleasant exercise in his enjoyment of the prints there, to analyse the impression made by each, and determine how far its appeal to his eye and his mind is that of black on white and how far that of white on black. The result will be to convince him of the mixture of theoretical methods in actual practice, making difficult the definition of those quite distinct things for which, in fact, the common title "woodcut" is generally given and found sufficiently satisfactory.

For, when all is said and done by way of refining the processes, there remains common to them all a "woodcut" quality, recognisable by the least informed eye. This is generally assumed. I read in the *Times* Literary Supplement the other day the review of a volume of short stories which the writer compared to woodcuts. They had, he said, "the boldness and broadness, the swift simplification, and also the type of imagination which must inspire the work of a good wood engraver." This may not seem to bring us very close to the nature of the storytelling and the engraving in the comparison. The reviewer, however, took it for granted that reference to a "woodcut" quality was enlightenment enough, and one reader of Mr. Coppard, at least, was grateful for a very illuminating parallel. But do not ask him with which woodcut practice precisely he associates "The Field of Mustard"—Mr. Ethelbert White's or P.-E. Colin's or any others.

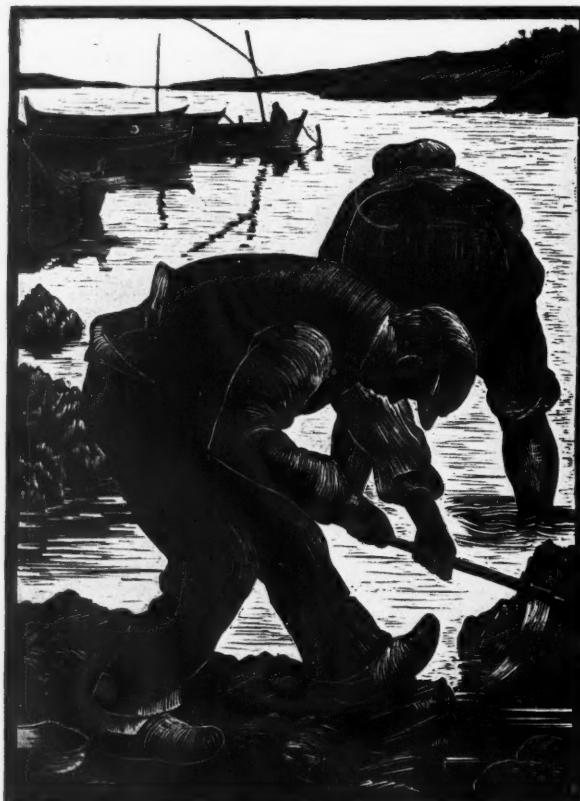
There are in these two exhibitions under survey over three hundred prints all illustrating the wide range of woodcut effort and effect. Coming precisely and exquisitely within the oldest traditions of the medium, yet fulfilling the newest, are three by Mr. Gordon Craig at the St. George's Gallery. The narrowness of



"BLOOMSBURY ROOFS," BY J. ELSPETH ROBERTSON.

here is that of there being this one way only of serving the artist's purpose. Hence the air of inevitableness about "The Keeper's Cottage."

Then there is Mr. Eric Daglish, who, with the necessity imposed upon him by his subjects to consider imitation, will yet build you up a pattern of extraordinarily delicate detail and a perfect balance of black and white mass—in "Marine Life," for example, and "The Bream." Observe the textures of the fish scales and the weed fronds in the latter, each serving the broad design. And, again, the values of the whites—properly woodcut values—in the wings of the "Hooting Owl" and the long ears of the hares in "The Edge of the Wood."



"MUSSEL GATHERERS AT TOULON."

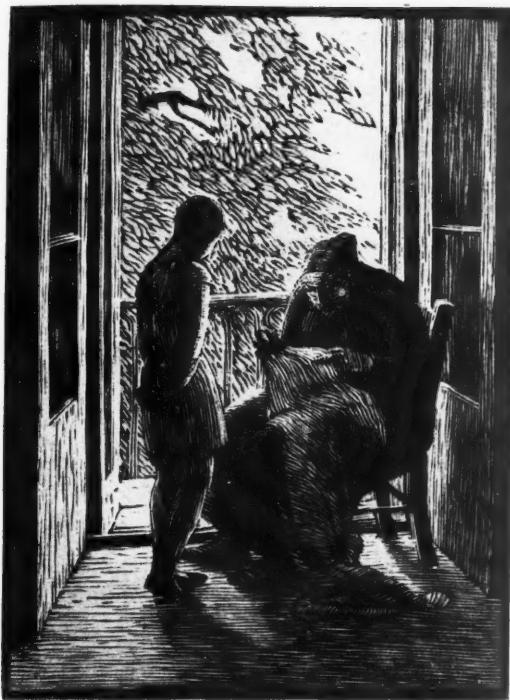
By Claire Leighton.



"VEGETABLE SELLER AT TOULON."

their borders enforces the delicate balance of the design—the "Robinson Crusoe," say, or "Sestri Levanti"—on which the artist's imagination concentrates. It is not cramped, and the quite small prints have a spacious air in consequence. So with the still tinier ones at the Redfern by Mrs. Gwendolen Raverat, who, whether in the plain air of "Sewing" and "The Balcony," or in the poetic "Wild Swans" and "Princess Lost" (both versions), enlarges her scene infinitely within its narrow frame. The self-consciousness of the craftsman does not in either case compete with the artist's intention, as it does with many others in both shows. Even in the attractive "Welsh Valley," by Miss Marjory Firth, the conventionalised statement of the distant hills misses, a little wilfully, complete reconciliation with the realistic passages in middle distance and foreground. You have the very theme itself, on the other hand, developed with the utmost deliberation, yet keeping itself strictly within the limits of the method, in Mr. Ethelbert White's "The Keeper's Cottage": the only consciousness of the craftsman making itself felt

here is that of there being this one way only of serving the artist's purpose. Hence the air of inevitableness about "The Keeper's Cottage."



"SEWING."
By Gwendolen Raverat.

In "The Vegetable Seller, Toulon," and "The Umbrella Menders, Toulon," a striking pair at the Redfern, and "Threshing" and "The Mussel Gatherers, Toulon," at the St. George's, Miss Clare Leighton shows—in the first especially—what can be done in the medium by bold spacing, strong contrast, and a refinement of detail. Perfectly frank statement, with individuality in the tone and accent, is also seen variously in the "Bloomsbury Roofs" of much charm, by Miss J. E. Robertson; the virile and typical harvest-field of Mr. C. W. Taylor; in Miss Hester Sainsbury's work often, but modishly, and

with a touch of "period" artifice, as for instance, in the "Drunken Husband"; in Mr. Leon Underwood's "Porcupine" and Mr. John Nash's "Phyllocactus"; Mr. Allan McNab's "Sundeck," and many more; and also in "The Path Through the Wood," of a beautiful clarity, by that very clever lady, Miss Gertrude Hermes, who, however, in some other prints seems to proclaim herself the slave of theory. There are experiments (not all so successful as Mr. Robert Gibbons' "Sitting Out") in the manner for

which has been found the blessed word "simplification," which reminds one sometimes of the sophistication of the "simple-lifer's" regimen. And there are other experiments, equally in the mode, and equally well within the medium, which seek to realise generalised conceptions, but frequently, one feels, only abstract themselves from common-sense awhile. These two exhibitions illustrate how wide (and how easily entered) is the field of the wood engraver, and how safely it can sometimes be ranged without loss of the wood-cut quality.



"THE BALCONY."
By Gwendolen Raverat.

A CHRISTMAS GAME

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

THIS number of COUNTRY LIFE will appear just before Christmas, and it is, therefore, clearly my duty to impart at least some faintly seasonable character to this article. That is not such an easy thing to do. Golf is not a Christmassy sort of game; it is scarcely hearty or boisterous enough, or, at any rate, it ought not to be. Neither does the end of another golfing year make for many of us a particularly hilarious subject. When Scrooge's nephew came to wish him the appropriate compliments in what was, I must say, an exasperating manner, his uncle told him that he had nothing to be merry about, since he was a year older and not an hour richer. The Scrooge-like golfer may say to himself that he is a year older and not a stroke better; indeed, it may even be that the handicapping committee have recently insulted him. There was a time when I could thrill myself, though possibly bore the reader, by describing in anticipation a journey to a beloved golf course, which I was going to make just after Christmas. The very cab (there were hansoms in those days), my modest second-class carriage (likewise departed), the names of all the stations through which my train would make a leisurely and dignified progress—here was rich material for gloating; but I am not going that Christmas journey this year.

The only direct connection between Christmas and golf which comes to mind is that a round of golf is a splendid antidote against too much turkey and plum pudding. And even here there is disappointment, because the wintry afternoons are so short that no man can eat a proper Christmas dinner in the middle of the day and have time for a proper round of golf afterwards. So I think I must amuse myself by playing a game of imagining the ideal round of golf for Christmas day, which will never really take place. Come, let us all play it, just as when we were children we played the game of imagining the ideal feast of our dreams, which always ended up with strawberries and cream.

Much must clearly be left to individual taste. The course, for instance. We cannot all agree on the perfect course. Each one must take the one he loves best. I will particularise only so far as to say that mine shall be by the sea, a genuine seaside course, with real bunkers and bents to catch my too plum-

pudding strokes. Then, again, there is the matter of partners and opponents. Of these I will say nothing, save that they must be old friends, with something the same taste in jokes as ourselves. The weather must, obviously, be fine—a pale blue sky, I fancy, and sunshine not too dazzling, and, for myself, I will ask that there should have been just a touch of frost in the night; not enough to leave any "bone" to the ground, but just enough to leave a trace of wetness on the greens, whereby we shall be able to hit our putts the more boldly.

Now comes the all-important question what we shall play. Not a single, I venture to suggest. A hard single, fought out to the last inch, is the finest of all games and the best for us, but there is about it a little too much of overt hostility and the desire for victory. It is not quite appropriate to the season. On Christmas Day we should have a sense of comradeship, and for that we need a partner. Then it must be a four-ball match, or a foursome. I shall unhesitatingly vote against the four-ball match, as being likely to tend to too much hilarity and light-heartedness, for these Christmassy qualities can, as I said, be overdone. A foursome is, surely, the ideal; it can be as friendly as need be; it makes for a closer community of interests than does the four-ball, and it can best preserve the rigour of the game. So a foursome let it be, on level terms, of course, and, I think, yes, I really do think, we must allow ourselves half-crown corners, just to keep ourselves up to the mark.

Now I am going to make a surprising statement. For the first and only time in my life I do not wish to win the match. At the same time, my partner and I are not going to be beaten. A halved match is the only right and proper ending for a match upon Christmas Day. Neither side must even be dormy one, for then the side that wins the last hole will have enjoyed the match just a little more than the side that loses it. To be dormy and not to rub it in leaves a faint tinge of bitterness. So the match shall be all square with one to play, neither side having ever been more than one up, and the last hole must be halved in a perfect four, first one side and then the other playing a superb second home over a big cross-bunker, both sides laying their long putts dead and then a half mutually given.

Of course, before that splendid climax is reached there must have been much good golf. It must not have been faultless. There must have been some shots into bunkers and heroic recoveries therefrom, to be quite sincerely applauded by the other side. There must have been no painfully short putts missed, because they cast a melancholy upon the soul, and no one must have been seriously off his driving, since nothing is so jovial as a good tee shot, nor so depressing as a half-topped slice. I wonder if we could allow ourselves any stymies. It is testing our Christmas mood rather highly. I think we should compromise by having a stymie, but allowing it to be brilliantly overcome by means of the mashie niblick. Of course, the layers

of the stymie will be really sorry they laid it, and really glad when they see the ball deftly lofted into the hole. There should be a really long putt or two holed, but they should be divided; with strict fairness, between each side: and as to either side calling the other's putt a fluke—perish the thought!

The reader will perceive that this match is truly ideal, and so can never be attained; but, if it could—on Christmas morning—how we could tuck in to the turkey and the pudding after it, and how gloriously we could sleep till tea-time. For my part, I grow quite enthusiastic in picturing it, and rejoice that I am going to spend my Christmas in the country and near a golf course.

NEW Sires FOR 1927

THE CULT OF THE FASHIONABLE SIRE

AS usual at this time of the year, the studs, or some of them, are being recruited from the racecourse. The valuable breeding stock return as sires and mares after their sojourn in training, just as in the first instance they came as young stock from the studs to feed the racing stables.

Glancing at the announcements in a recent issue of "The Racing Calendar," occurring as they do in alphabetical order, one notes at the outset how Lord Dewar's horse Abbot's Trace has had his fee jumped to 250 guineas in consequence, of course, of the marked successes of his stock in 1926. It is so easy, certainly so very satisfactory, to raise a horse's fee. It is so difficult and so very unsatisfactory to have to reduce it after those first few critical seasons. The one spells success; the other is more suggestive of failure or, it may be, the advanced age of the horse.

ABBOT'S TRACE AND ARGOSY.

However, to return to Abbot's Trace. We have his fee now fixed at 250 guineas, as I have said, and since nothing succeeds like success we may wish continued luck to a horse which has brought much pleasure and now some profit to his owner. Another sire whose fee has gone up is Argosy. It is now 200 guineas. We know his progeny have been keeping his name prominent among those who have to note these matters. Diomedes does not seem to be advertised, but he is just about to enter on his first season and is stated to be full for the next three years. Fortunate Mr. Beer!

A new Tetrarch horse to appear at the stud is Sir George Bullough's grey Ethnarch. He is a high-class individual, for his dam, Karena, is by William the Third. He does, indeed, represent a blend of speed and stamina; but though he won at a mile he was probably better at rather less. In my opinion he was only prevented from winning the Stewards' Cup by reason of being very badly left at the post. Being a grey, he in that sense typifies his sire; but he also has notably fine physique and that quality which is almost invariably imparted by William the Third mares. My impression is that Sir George Bullough retains a share in him and that Jack Jarvis, who is also interested in Ellangowan, has likewise a proprietorial interest. Ethnarch's new home is the Scalbuck Stud, Newmarket, where, by the way, there seem to be a remarkable number of sires gathered together.

Lancegaye and Legatee are two notable newcomers. Neither, I take it, would have been sent to the stud had they stood training, or perhaps a better way would be to say had nothing happened to them. Lancegaye, we know, broke down in the course of his preparation for the St. Leger at a time when he was rapidly improving and claiming to rank as second only, in 1926, to Coronach. Actually he was second to Coronach in the Derby, and after starting slowly too. He is now at the Aislabie Stud, Stetchworth, Newmarket, and is to be mated with fifteen mares at a fee of 200 guineas. He is by Swynford from Flying Spear, a mare by Spearmint that has done admirable service for Mr. Washington Singer.

Santorb and Scherzo are two notables that are embarking on stud careers. The one was a fine stayer, as he showed when he won the Ascot Gold Cup, and the other a very fast horse. We know that of Scherzo because he almost invariably figured about the head of short distance handicaps. Santorb is by Santo from Countess Torby, and bred really well on his sire's side to get stayers. He must have been a pretty high-class horse, too, as he showed when he finished second to Salmon Trout for the St. Leger and two days later won the Doncaster Cup. He reversed the form with Salmon Trout, as that horse finished behind him when he recorded his triumph in the Cup race at Ascot. Apparently he is full at £98 for the coming season, and subscriptions at the same fee are being asked for in respect of 1928. He will keep Legatee company at the Hamilton Stud. Scherzo, by The Boss from Musical Ride, by Galopin, represents interesting breeding. Musical Ride must surely have been about the last of the progeny of St. Simon's sire. The Boss got a number of notable sprinters, including Golden Boss and Heverswood.

Scherzo has gone to the Lambourn Stud in Berkshire at a fee of £24.

Solaro, of course, is the outstanding individual of 1926 to go to the stud. We are not told what his stud fee is—I believe Sir John Rutherford fixed it at £500—but we are told that his lists are full for 1927, 1928 and even 1929. Such is the great commercial value of a splendid racehorse. Solaro is a bay son of Gainsborough and Sun Worship, and as an individual he is very striking. His lines are just about perfect, and rarely does one see so much quality and ideal character in a thoroughbred. With it all, too, he has a perfectly delightful temperament, which I consider to be of such vast importance in the sire. He has taken up his quarters at the stud so well managed at Newmarket by Reggie Day, and about which I wrote a long article for COUNTRY LIFE during the summer. If ever a horse was bred to be a success at the stud, and was possessed of all the known attributes of a sire, then I suggest it is Solaro. His defeat for the Jockey Club Stakes was all ridiculously wrong—so wrong, in fact, that it would be waste of time to dwell on it. That race was one of the mysteries just as it was one of the tragedies of the year.

Only two other beginners at the stud occur to my mind as I write. They are Warden of the Marches and Winalot. The former became very well known during his four year old career, and I have no doubt that Lord Lonsdale, who leased him from the National Stud, had a great affection for him. He has gone to Ireland to the Fort Union Stud (where Solaro was bred) at Adare in County Limerick, and his owner, Lord Dunraven, has the satisfaction of advertising him full for the next three years, like Solaro. Obviously, therefore, breeders have paid him the best possible tribute. Warden of the Marches is from a Chaucer mare and is quite immaculate from the breeding point of view. His fee is 200 guineas, which, considering the breeding, his record and his individuality, is not at all unreasonable.

A FASHIONABLY BRED SIRE.

Winalot was a good, honest sort of handicapper. He is a brown by Son in Law out of a Gallinule mare—breeding strictly approved, this, by the fashion experts—and at a fee of £98 he has gone to stand at the Burton Agnes Stud in Yorkshire, so well conducted by Captain T. L. Wickham-Boynton. I shall always recall Winalot for his very pronounced lop ears and for the very fluent way in which he won the Duke of York Handicap at Kempton as a five year old.

Spion Kop, sire of that gallant little filly Bongrace, used to stand at the Burton Agnes Stud. I see he is now at the Old Connell Stud, Newbridge, in County Kildare. Coronach is advertised full at 400 guineas. Very little is conveyed by this laconic announcement. At least, it is known that this can only refer to 1928 at the earliest, since it is understood that Lord Woolavington's brilliant horse is to remain in training as a four year old. Unofficially, however, I believe it to be a fact that the horse is booked full for several seasons ahead.

In these days breeders have to look a very long way ahead if they are to get the services of the fashionable sires. The newcomer, or even the small man, has little or no chance of obtaining a subscription. They seem to be handed out within a prescribed circle commanding influence, and, of course, there must be give and take among the leading breeders. Breeders for the salring know how vastly important it is that they obtain the services of the select band of fashionable sires. These are times when the wealthy buyers of yearlings, equally with the wealthy buyers abroad, will only look at stock by those sires. It is the same in regard to mares in foal. Hence, therefore, the keen competition to obtain subscriptions to Solaro, Coronach and Company, Limited. Is it to be wondered at that these horses are commanding such exalted fees in these days? Rather is the tendency for fees to soar still higher and ever higher. The demand for their stock is not a passing phenomenon. It is not what is understood as a boom. There is now definite permanency about it.

PHILIPPOS.

THE MYSTERIOUS COUNTRY

BY CAPTAIN W. D. M. BELL.

WAS feeling a perfect fool as I sat by my camp fire. I had footed a lion badly, wounding him in the jaw. He had nearly got one of my men and had treed me, and I was feeling humiliated. I drew consolation from damning my black powder single-shot rifle. But still it seemed to that it would be a very hard and long road to travel before I could approach as a hunter any average native about me. I do not suppose that I was any worse than any other white man. I could run, hear, see, travel and bear hardship just as well as the next man, but it was all so far below the native hunter's standard that I used sometimes to despair of ever approaching them. In my gloomier moments it seemed to me that my sole excuse for calling myself a hunter at all was the possession of a weapon far superior in killing power to that of the native hunter. The invariable habit of mothering me adopted by my natives was a source of secret annoyance to me, but I must confess that it often saved me from trouble.

My great ambition was to be able to leave camp, find worthy game, kill it and return to camp all on my own, unaided by natives.

Many of my attempts at this were frustrated by my boys finding me just when I was beginning to test myself. I could hardly ever leave camp without someone being told off by the others to follow me and to see that I did not lose myself. And after I had shown my annoyance a few times at this irritating watchfulness, telling them plainly I would not have it, they did stop following me openly, but I could never be certain that I was not being carefully followed by some of my devoted fellows. It was all very galling to the aspiring hunter, showing so plainly that they had no illusions about my woodcraft.

On the few occasions when I did manage to escape their vigilance, I must admit now that their judgment was not at fault. I found, to my astonishment and chagrin, that I was worse than I had ever thought. I hopelessly lost myself, in spite of my strenuous efforts to imitate the natives.

After miles of wandering through the sea of bush I would find myself confronted with my own boot-shod footprints, when it would dawn on my confused mind that I had been wandering in a circle. I would sit down then and curse my upbringing. It seemed to my mind at those moments sheer and malicious irony that the civilisation which placed in my hands such a perfect death-dealing weapon as a modern rifle should at the same time have taken from me the powers of using it to its fullest advantage.

Time after time nothing but luck saved me from death by thirst. Once, when hopelessly lost, I found fresh elephant tracks. With great difficulty and much casting about I was able to follow them, for it was at that most difficult time for tracking, the dry season, and managed to kill one and drink the water from its belly in time to save myself from a thirsty end. Had I had a few more miles to go I should have given it up. It is on those occasions one fully realises how much one owes to the native who usually accompanies the white man on all his hunts. It is not too much to say that that quiet little man who seems to thread the bush with such ease is indispensable.

Having killed that elephant I was, apparently, no nearer finding my way back to camp. But next morning vultures came in hundreds out of the blue, and they, in turn, drew natives

to the kill. I got them to hack out the tusks and then lead me to my camp, their bearing the tusks saving me from having to confess to my boys that I had been hopelessly bushed. But I suspect they knew.

Bitter experience is a hard but thorough teacher, and in time I came to be able to regain my starting-off point with fair certainty. It was then I found those solitary rambles in the bush gave me the greatest pleasure. There was no thrill like the exquisite one of setting forth on your own feet and legs to see what the untouched wilds had in store for you. There was never a dull moment, as there often is when trailing along behind natives. They never realise that their ordinary world is something quite new to you. They never explain anything to you, and if you badger them too much with what seem to them very odd questions, they either say they do not know or they answer in the way experience has taught them is the quickest means of satisfying your curiosity. As an example: White man: "What is the name of that hill?" Native: "Murna." You sometime find out that murna simply means hill.

When in grass country the surest method of returning to camp I found was to seize in my hand a bunch of the tall stuff and bend it over so that the stems broke but did not fall to the ground. It is wonderful how conspicuous a sign that makes when returning in the reverse direction. An elephant track is good so long as it does not rain. After a heavy shower it becomes like all the other thousand and one tracks.

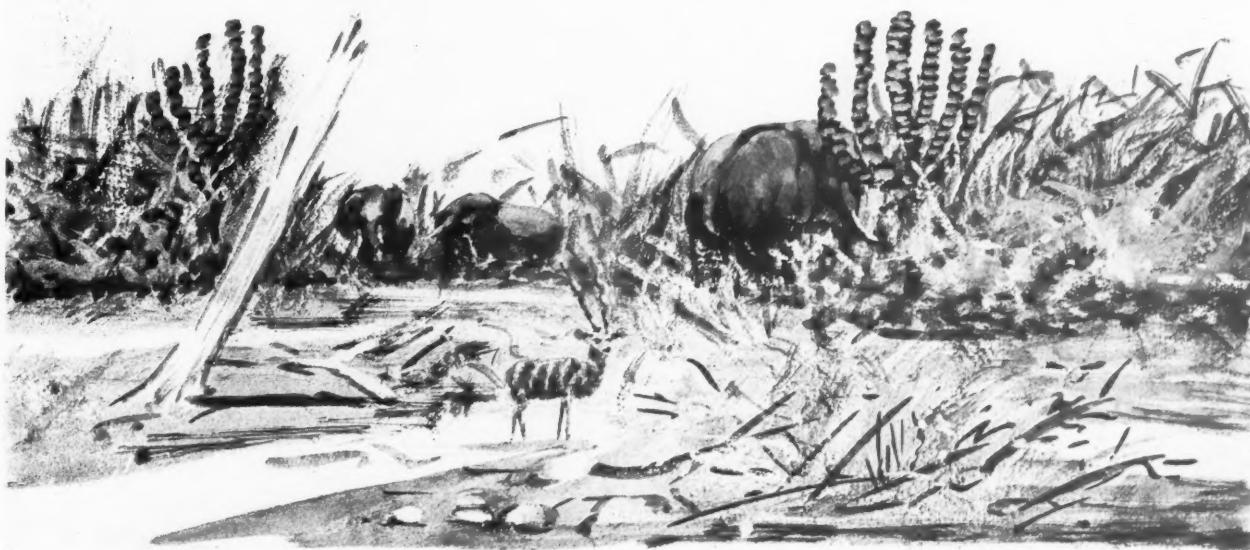
Late one evening I spotted a large bull elephant about a mile away. I was close to camp, and ran in to get some cartridges, etc., but saying no word to anyone. I wanted to bring it off entirely on my own.

To reach the elephant I had to descend into the grassy plains, and I soon lost sight of him, for the stuff was high enough to hide me. So I guessed at his location and hurried on, as the sun was very low. Meanwhile the elephant had moved on, and it was some time before I found his tracks. There was still shooting light, and I ran hard along the straight lane in the grass of the travelling elephant without taking the precaution to mark my passage by breaking it over here and there.

Running suddenly to the edge of a watercourse, there, just in front of and below me, was my elephant, but stern on. I had been making a great clatter as I ran along, which had not disturbed him; but when the clatter suddenly ceased and my image appeared against the sky behind and just above him, he hustled himself off in a great hurry, showing enough of his ivory to convince me that here was a monster.

Had he been an ordinary beast, I would have shot him with the lung shot from behind, but my reluctance to try it on such a prize delayed me so long as to make it out of the question to fire at all. He was out of sight. It would now be dark in a brief half-hour, but I simply could not leave such a monster to wander away. His ivory looked colossal and I had to follow him.

On I went, then, until night fell without another glimpse of him. I dared not follow by night for fear of swopping his track for one of the many older tracks about. I began to wish now that I had not been so impatient. I could have followed him the next morning fully equipped to track him till Doomsday,



EUPHORBIAS THE ONLY UNCRUSHED THINGS.



BEFORE ME WAS THE ELEPHANT—BUT STERN ON.

if necessary. Now I was in for a beastly night, for I knew that I could never find my way back to camp without native assistance. There was nothing further to do till morning but to gather grass and firewood and hope it would not rain.

Two or three hours after this, as I dozed by the fire, what should I hear but voices. Looking along the flickering lane of laid grass, I saw my devoted safari headed by Pyjale coming striding along in close formation and with very much the air of "You naughty child, why will you wander away by yourself in this idiotic way." They did not say this, of course. Instead, they set about pitching camp, and soon I was enjoying the dinner that had been ready hours before—and jolly good it was. Then I turned into my camp bed, and was altogether much more comfortable than any forethought on my part had earned for me. What grand fellows those were to turn out, pack up everything and follow me through the bush at night like that. How they ever found me remains a mystery to me to this very day, for I had not "blazed the trail" as I should have done. As I wished to be off with the first light, I told the boys they need not set up the tents. However, they insisted on putting one up, for themselves they said. And, sure enough, it started to pour. Now, I thought, we shall never find that big fellow, the tracks will all be washed out.

With the first light we were off on the trail. It led us, in course of time, into some quite new country. The farther we penetrated the more signs of elephants did we see. The whole place seemed to smell of elephant. We crossed or followed great well worn elephant roads all the time. Their mud baths occurred every mile or so. Salt licks, showing tusk marks as if made by the picks of some giant race, formed the centres of perfect mazes of roads, and finally all sign of our particular elephant was swallowed up in tracks made since the morning. We had tumbled on a veritable stronghold of elephant.

On striking water the boys pitched camp in a secluded spot among the thorn bush, while I and Pyjale went off to look for that monster bull. I knew it would be mere chance if we saw him, but, surely, with all those tracks about, we would find something.

I trod on air. The whole place seemed worn smooth by some gigantic traffic. The very bush was all torn and bedraggled, worn smooth, broken and trampled. All was crashed except

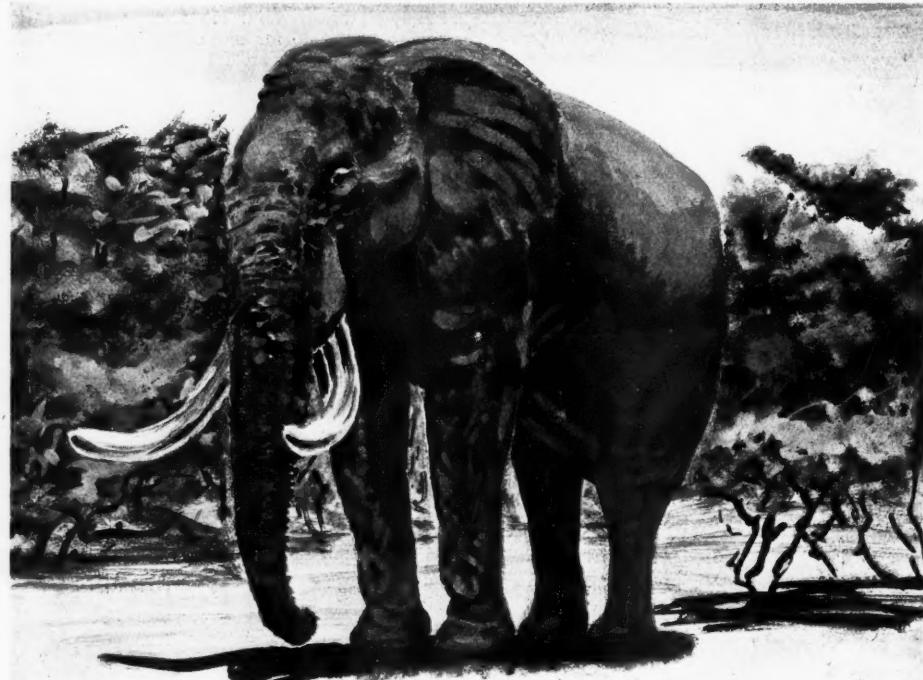
the euphorbias. Only for the myriad hosts of the white ant, our feet would have touched nothing but elephant dung. As it was, for zoyds, at a stretch, they encountered nothing else. We had reached Nabwa at last, that mysterious country I had heard about, but which the natives seemed reluctant to lead me to. As far as I could ascertain, the word "nabwa" seemed to be used to indicate country unfit for human habitation, and therefore given over to the great animals. Lying as they do at some distance from inhabited country, these areas called "nabwa" are seldom visited. They are decidedly eerie kind of places and have acquired a reputation for evil spirits. They are almost overpoweringly dominated by the great game animals. Wherever you turn nothing but animal signs meets your eye. Hardly a square foot of ground but has some track on it; no tree can be seen that is not broken, bent, uprooted, rubbed smooth or stripped of its top hamper. One's impression of "nabwa" is what a rhino or other African might have on suddenly entering London. From what I have seen of it, I should say that

a human figure in "nabwa" is about as rare as his would be in London.

Presently we came upon some very fresh spoor. The deep corrugations showed them to belong to heavy bulls. We started tracking them, Pyjale leading, with hardly a pause and at about six miles an hour. His keenness to kill elephant made that splendid native very dear to my heart. He had no share in the result, and yet he was always tremendously anxious for me to get them. After ten months of hard hunting I would give him two or three cows, and he considered this extraordinarily generous treatment.

We found our game by a mud bath. The ground was red and the elephants were, consequently, red also, completely covered in mud. They were quite unused to firearms and hardly moved between shots. The brain shot had them completely mystified. The big one was not among them.

I made for a huge rounded mass of granite where baboons were barking and screaming, and on reaching the top, displacing perhaps 200 baboons in the process, sat down for that spy around which so often showed me game in that country.



HE LOOKED ENORMOUS.

As I was examining the farther off parts, and just as I had taken the glass down so as to shift round a bit, my naked eyes fell on the sunlit back of an elephant just under me, some two hundred yards away. Putting the glass on him instantly, saw he was my monster bull. Can you imagine what I felt? anyhow, I cannot describe it. There he was, quietly feeding. surely his number was up. He looked very big even when seen from above, and his tusks were a perfect pair.

Well, I funk'd the brain shot at that massive head; it looked so impenetrable. Instead, I gave him one in the heart,

when he squirmed together, and another in the same place as he unsquirmed and set off in his death rush. Then I raced hard at his heels, breathing in his dust, his bent bush-stuff slashing me across the face, in a fever lest he should get away from me. So close was I that when he came to a walk my rifle barrel touched his hind leg. It was all over with the old boy, and I killed him instantly with a bullet in the brain. There he lay, the finest trophy a hunter can get.

Try to imagine my feelings when I got back to camp that night. He made the seventh for that day.

CORRESPONDENCE

SPOILING CHELTENHAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Montpelier Walk, part of the promenade of Cheltenham, consists of a number of quaint shops set back and slightly screened by trees from the main thoroughfare. The recessed walk, or road, is terminated by a colonnade behind which rises the dome of the "Rotunda." The whole forms a simple, dignified group of early nineteenth century design, which is portrayed in your issue of January 16th of this year, wherein it is described as extraordinarily attractive, and such as tourists from all over England and the United States should visit. The shops are divided by caryatides and the cornice above, appropriately designed, is stepped in small curves to the rising street level. It is proposed to destroy two of the shop fronts, and in their place to divide the length into three spaces framed in marble, with marble cornice over, and yet again a marble signboard. The marble fascia is placed at the higher level and the continuity of the cornice cut abruptly over the centre of the caryatides. It would be difficult to conceive anything more incongruous or inharmonious than the proposal. The local Civic Society have made earnest representations to the Town Council for the preservation of the place, which they have passed on to the architect. But the Council have no power to enforce their views for lack of that much needed legislation which has been so much advocated in the columns of your own and other papers.—W. H. KNOWLES.

[Cheltenham shares with Bath the honour of being the most perfect architectural town in the country, and the lay-out referred to above is undoubtedly one of the finest achievements of Regency architecture. The caryatid treatment of Montpelier Walk is absolutely unique and depends for its effect on its unbroken continuity. The effect would be absolutely ruined by the proposed intrusion of a flashy and disrespectful marble *nouveau riche*. It is such intolerable bad manners, let alone bad taste. How charming and easily the Walk might be restored is shown in the accompanying drawing reproduced from COUNTRY LIFE of January 16th of this year. We very earnestly implore all people in Cheltenham who admire their town to bring pressure to bear on the intending builder not thus to dishonour himself and them. We would also draw the attention of the Town Council to the facilities offered by the Ministry of Health for the formation in every town of a committee for sanctioning new façades and alterations. No town is in greater need, or worthier, than Cheltenham, of such a law as the now famous Bath Act, and in the "model clause" which the Ministry has drawn up, there are advantages of which Cheltenham should certainly avail itself.—ED.]

THE BATH ACT

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—At the meeting on December 7th to inaugurate the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, spoke of the interesting experiment for protecting historical and architectural amenities now being tried by the Corporation of Bath. Parliament passed the Bath Corporation Act last year. One clause in this Act provides for the setting up of a standing advisory committee of three members, of whom one shall be a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, one a fellow of the Surveyors' Institute, and one a Justice of the Peace. If the Corporation consider that any schemes for constructing new buildings or reconstructing old buildings may seriously disfigure the City of Bath, the question of

approval may be referred to this committee. In that case nothing may be done to the building until the elevations have been approved. Several interesting questions are now arising at Bath. There is a proposal to demolish—or, at any rate, to reconstruct—the Old Bridge over the River Avon. A scheme for widening this has already received the approval of Parliament. The bridge has already been widened three times, twice in stonework and once in cast iron, and a recent investigation of its structural condition has revealed that a new bridge may be necessary. There is also a proposal, likely to arouse keen controversy in the Bath City Council, to curtail the garden in Queen's Square in order to provide additional space for parking cars. This square

though "Tom Hall" is undoubtedly old—having been published in the *New Monthly Magazine* seventy-five years ago—he now appears for the first time in volume form? Published, like all Surtees' novels, anonymously, this one has been entirely overlooked. Its existence became known to me through family papers at Hamsterley, Surtees' old home in the County Durham.—E. D. CUMING.

A NEW BRITISH BIRD.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Nearly all the new birds added to the British list are small birds, but the latest is a large bird, a falcon, and not only a falcon but one of the large Hiero falcons of which the



MONTPELIER WALK AS IT MIGHT BE.

is the southern part of the well known town-planning scheme carried out by the eighteenth century architects, John Wood and his son. The Square was begun in 1728 in honour of Queen Caroline. In the gardens there is an obelisk which was erected at the instance of Beau Nash in honour of Frederick Prince of Wales. This Square is one of the glories of the eighteenth century architecture of the city, and any interference with the gardens will be strongly opposed. There is also a proposal in Bath to alter the Orange Grove, so as to facilitate one-way motor traffic.—B. S. TOWNROE.

[Though the garden of Queen's Square has not magnificent trees like Royal Circus, any alteration of its shape would tend to unbalance the square. Now that Bath has its own Committee of Taste, such proposals will, presumably, be decided by this body, unless gardens are held to be outside its purview. As we have said in the previous note, the Ministry of Health regards the Bath experiment with so much approval that it has made out a "model clause" on this basis for the consideration of any municipality that contemplates following Bath's example.—ED.]

SURTEES AND "YOUNG TOM HALL."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your kind mention of "Young Tom Hall, His Heartaches and Horses," by the creator of "Jorrocks," the book is referred to as "an old favourite." May I point out that,

Gyr, Greenland and Iceland are on the British list, but none of them common. The new bird, which is also the first record for Europe, is the Labrador falcon (*Hierofalco obsoletus*) of Gmelin, was captured by the light-keeper on the Island of Stronia in the Pentland Firth on July 25th last, and identified by Mr. E. Richmond Paton. It is now in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. The Labrador falcon is very much darker than the other Hiero or Gyr falcons, far more so even than the immature specimens, for the specimen was an immature female. This falcon is most common, hence its name, in Labrador, but occurs also in Greenland, migrating in the winter to the United States to as far south as the State of Maine.—H. W. ROBINSON.

THE CRIMEAN WAR IN PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry, I find there are no copies whatever of the Crimean photographs at our Manchester house. They were issued at our Manchester address, and never came to London, as we had no London address until the 'seventies. We do not know where the negatives are. I regret it does not seem possible to help you further in the search for them.—ROBT. STOCKTON.

[Mr. Stockton's courteous reply on behalf of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons, the publishers of the Crimean photographs, still leaves the whereabouts of the negatives a mystery.—ED.]

THE CAPTIVES OF DARIUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Probably the most famous king in the history of Persia's former glory is Darius I, "King of Kings," a title assumed by his successor to-day, Rza Shah, King of Persia. In some of the bazaars of the larger towns, especially those of Hamadan and Kermanshah, may be seen silversmiths who make a living by copying the figures carved on the rock of Darius. The originals of the designs are at Bisitun in north-western Persia. They are massive rock sculptures, hewn out of the ridge of the mountain 1,500ft. above the plain; and, though over 2,500 years old, are to-day still in a wonderful state of preservation, showing the wisdom of Darius in selecting a position least affected by the weather. Underneath the figures, and also at the side, are flat slabs of rock, and thereon are engraved, in several languages of the East, a history of the deeds of the King, in order that in his own words, "All men of all Nations, may pass by, and in passing, read of the great deeds of Darius." There is a strange figure above the men, and it represents the Zorvastrian god Ahura Mazda, the god of the ancient Fire-worshippers, and to whom Darius ascribed all his remarkable successes. Of recent times two large fissures have appeared in the rocks of the carvings, seen in the photograph, and it is probable that they will further enlarge and cause irreparable damage to the figures.—B. AVEZATHE.

CHRISTMAS AS IT WAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—There is much "fancy" in theories respecting the way in which the first Christmas tree originated in this country. That it came hither from the Continent seems to be well admitted, and yet before we had the "tree" we had the "bush," which to those who can remember it was quite as delightful an emblem of the season as the tree now is. The tree took the place of the bush, bunch or garland because it is easier to set up and adorn; else, for my own part, I liked the old-fashioned bush better than I do the tree. A bush had to be made by hand from beginning to end, and scores of devices contrived to make it look ship-shape and its very best. Those who were children with me saved up all "sheeny" bits of tinsel, ribbon, glass or anything that would glitter amid the light of the candles with which to decorate the "kissing bough." Rosy-cheeked apples were put away to be brought out to hang with the oranges, and to vie with them in brightness of colour. And, as most country lads made garlands of birds' eggs blown and threaded together, these often lent themselves to the further brightening of the Christmas kissing bush. Frumety, fromety, or the older word "furmentee," is not now eaten and enjoyed as it was seventy years ago. It was then, indeed, minus the special Yuletide raisins, a regular breakfast repast with many children, and for long winter weeks was served each morning instead of the usual basin of milk



"CONQUERING KINGS THEIR TITLES TAKE."

THE SIDE-SADDLE SEAT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In last week's issue of COUNTRY LIFE we were given the privilege of seeing a picture of a fine horse jumping a post and rails in perfect style, and ridden by a graceful lady, evidently a superb horsewoman. Everything is just right, as Colonel McTaggart says. Then why not leave it at that? Why criticise perfection, and, above all, why point out faults where none exists? Let us take his remarks in their order. The side-saddle gives just as good an opportunity for a firm and balanced seat as a cross-saddle, and in the photograph the horse's loins are free from pressure by at least twelve inches, and there is nothing to interfere with the horse's "balance on landing." The reins are not held too long, but just the right length, and, as will be seen, there is scope for a tighter hold or for greater freedom, so Colonel McTaggart's remark that the rider has had to give freedom at the expense of control is entirely uncalled for and beside the point, for control ceases when the horse is

porridge. When gleaning in the fields was a much more general harvest custom, part of the corn was saved to make into frumenty. This, old ladies sold from door to door by the pint or even half-pint mugful.—THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

on the in the air, and then all the rider can and should do is to leave the horse's mouth absolutely alone until it has landed with all its four feet. This is one of the few points on which all authorities agree. If rabbit holes "appear suddenly to her right front," the rider could only be pleased that she will not land into them, as she would have to, had they appeared in her course, for it would, naturally, not have been possible to "pull away" when the horse has once started to jump and is in the air. In conclusion, how dare your correspondent assume that this rider has not sufficient control to be able to "stop or turn at her pleasure"? I am writing this letter in the presence of riders of both sexes, and all of them have had wide experience, and we should all like respectfully to convey to the original of the photograph that we admire without any qualification the horse, the leap and, above all, the perfect seat, poise and horsemanship.—SPINDRIFT.

HORSEMANSHIP IN CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Miss Dewdney has sent me the accompanying photographs from Canada for criticism. I think the photographs are of sufficient general interest to ask you to be kind enough to publish them, together with my remarks.—M. F. McTAGGART (Lieut.-Colonel).



A nice clean jump on the part of the horse, but he looks as if he were jumping too fast. The reins are a little too tight and if the rider's chin were lowered it would produce a better poise of the body. In both photographs the legs are well placed and the knees are finely "pointed."



The position of the horse's ears indicates that he is quite keen and enjoys his jumping, which shows a good system of schooling. But there is too much pressure on the reins, which the horse is resisting. This is probably due to the rider carrying her head too high and so getting a little bit "left behind."

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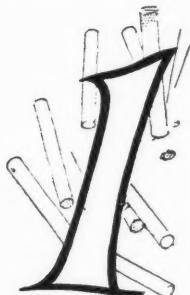
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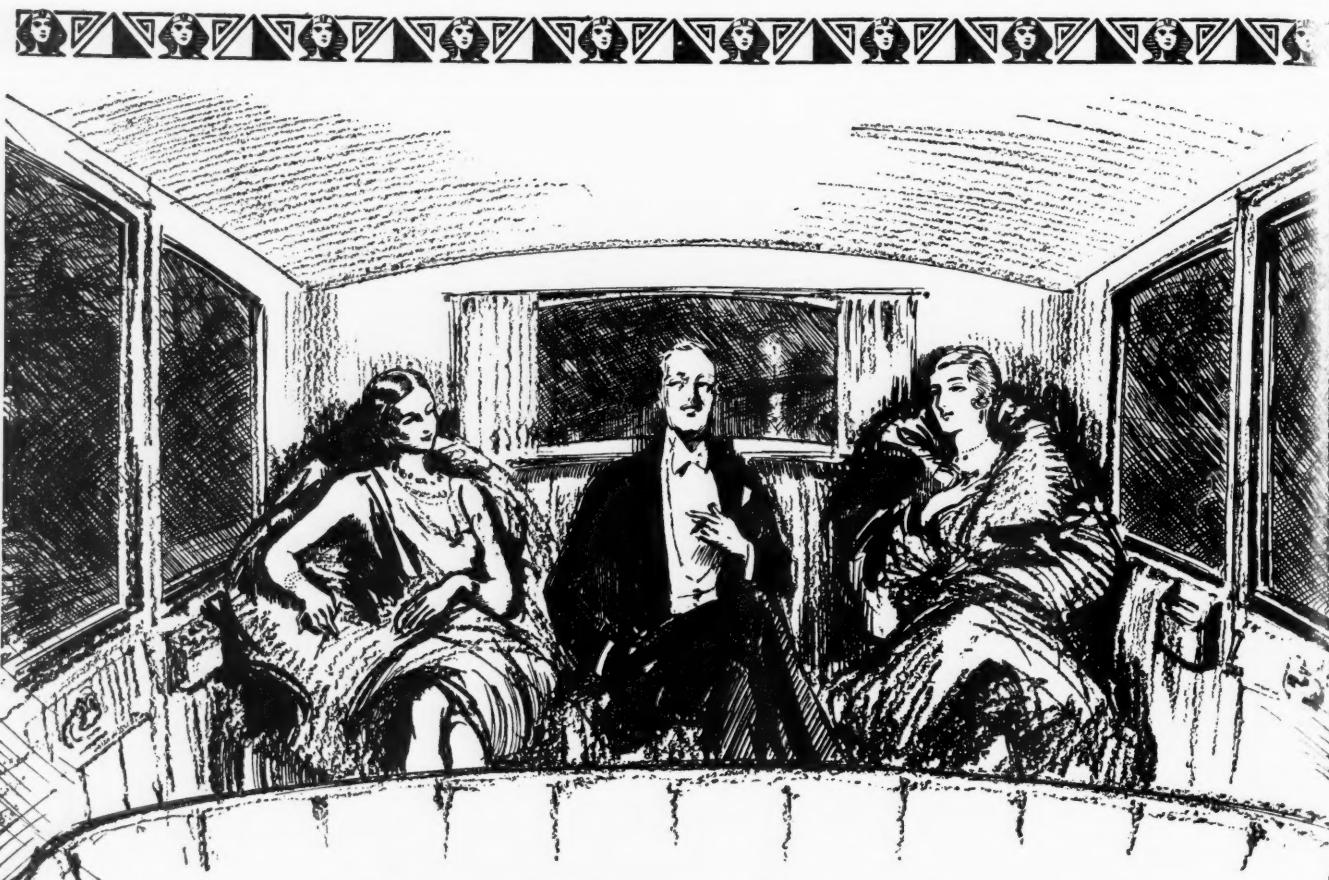
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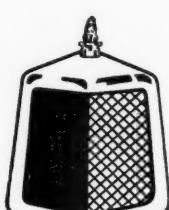
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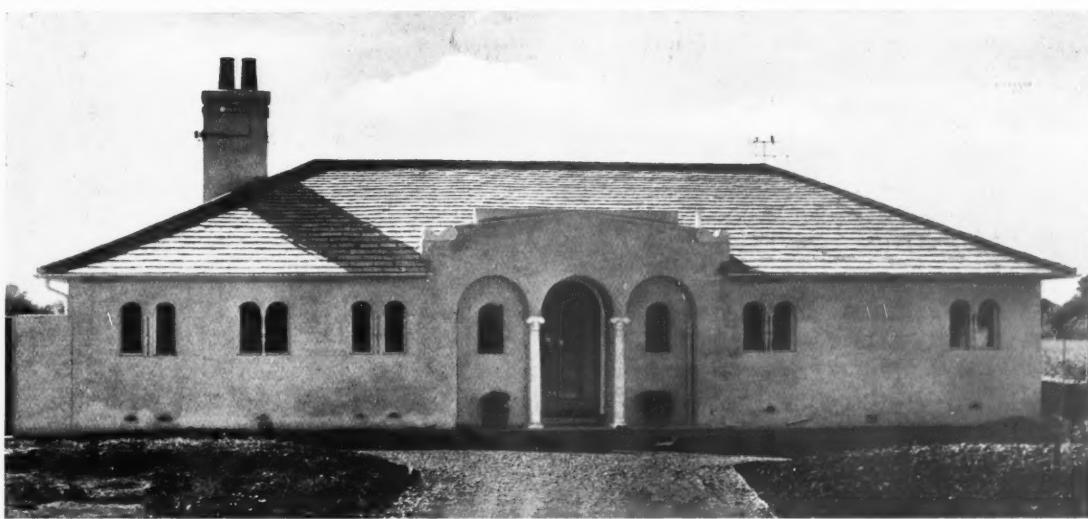
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A SUSSEX BUNGALOW



THE ENTRANCE FRONT.

John D. Clarke.

ATTERLY, in all phases of design, there has been a desire to strike what is called "a new note." It is certainly very difficult to do so in architectural design, and particularly difficult when that design is related to a simple house; but Mr. John D. Clarke did strike a definitely new note in a house near Eastbourne which was illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE for April 17th last, and it is echoed in the bungalow now shown (at Birdham, near Chichester). Mr. Clarke's endeavour has been to get the best of both worlds—to combine the advantages of the casement and the sash, without the limitations of either.

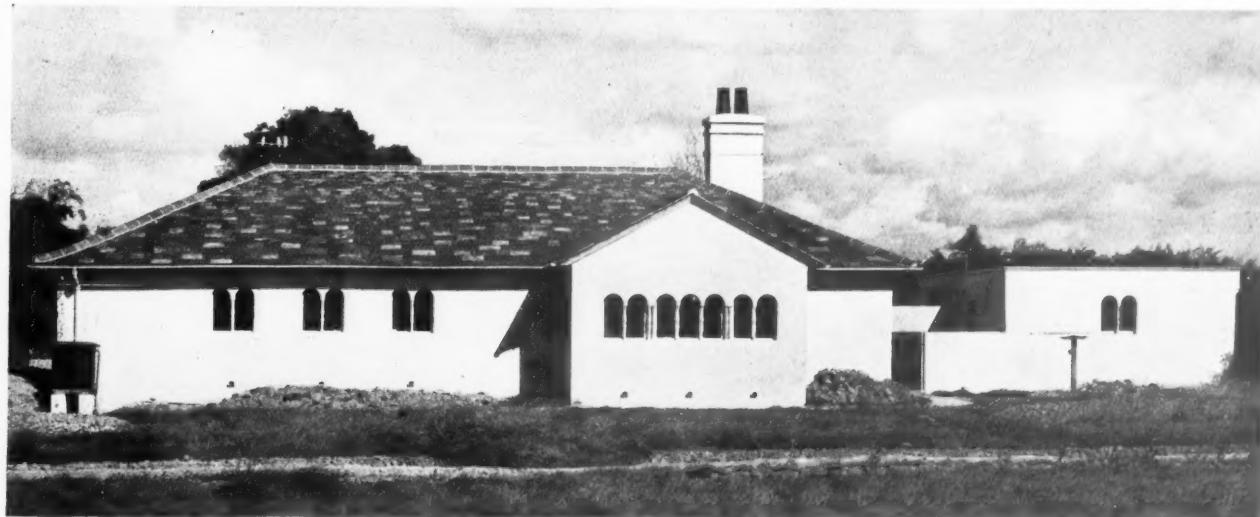
The walls are built of 11in. hollow brick-work, the outside being rendered with cement plaster and finished with Atlas White cement and yellow sand, which gives a permanent cream colour that does not require limewashing or distempering. All the windows are round-headed and have pairs of balusters set on the inner and outer skins—the outer balusters being formed of cast

concrete with metal rod reinforcement, and the inner balusters being of turned wood painted white. There are single sashes counterbalanced in the usual way, and these work in the thickness of the wall. When desired, they can be pushed down flush with the sill, and then not only is a clear view given through the window openings, but also the room becomes practically an open-air room. The open-air feeling is well conveyed by the centre illustration on this page, showing the living-room which occupies the major space in the bungalow. In point of form, both externally and internally, the window treatment is reminiscent of Moorish architecture, but its actual arrangement with sliding single sashes can honestly be claimed as of our own day.

The living-room is so treated as to serve both the purposes of dining-room and sitting-room. There is much to commend this arrangement. In a bungalow especially it is far better to have one big room like this than to cut up the space into two small compartments. In the present case it has



LIVING-ROOM.

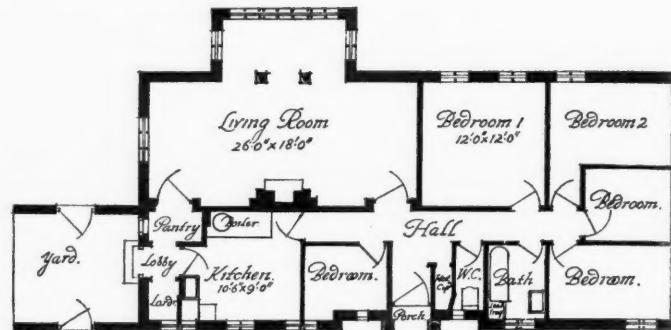


SOUTH FRONT.

enabled a room 26 ft. by 18 ft. to be provided, with a large square bay having a south outlook. Five bedrooms are packed into the plan, the largest being 12 ft. square, and some of the others rather tiny, but this, presumably, was in accord with requirements. Since the accompanying photographs were taken, the windows on the south side of the bungalow have been completed with louvred shutters, which are both serviceable and add interest to the elevation. The whole of the flooring is of jointless composition, formed with a rounded angle at the skirting (which is of the same material), and all the woodwork is stained.

Apart from the fenestration, Mr. Clarke has given architectural character to this little house both inside and out. It is, I think, extremely interesting as a modern treatment of the bungalow. R. R. P.

R. R. P.



THE ESTATE MARKET

“ALL’S WELL . . .”

THIS week, the last complete one of the year, has seen in its two or three working days quite a fair amount of activity, with negotiations that promise to eventuate in contracts in due course. Next week will, of course, be wholly holidays, and prospective vendors and purchasers have time to make up their minds before visiting the offices of the agents. December has made up for a dull tendency in the autumn by a good volume of sales and lettings, and emphatically of 1926 it may be said "All's well that ends well." The year is ending remarkably well, and once again the ineluctable advance into another year is happily to be made with the knowledge that the fundamental vigour of the market is as full as ever, and that the briskness of the close of 1926 gives every cause for confidence.

MR. MCKENNA'S HOUSE SOLD

SIR JAMES DUNN has purchased No. 36, Smith Square, Westminster Abbey, from the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, for whom Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley acted. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It is said, though not in the agents' announcement of the sale, that the vendor intends to live over a branch of the bank with which he is so eminently associated.

A thirteen century half-timbered Sussex farmhouse, The Needles, Horsham, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. John Churchman and Sons. The property extends to 4 acres, and there was, at one time, a likelihood of the picturesque old house being transported to America.

Springwell, Saffron Walden, a residence, part of which dates back to 1662, with gardens of 7 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Goddard and Smith.

No. 43, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, has changed hands through Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley since the auction.

The lease of No. 28, Berkeley Square, Piccadilly, has been sold by Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners on behalf of the executors of the late Sir Robert Black, Bt., with garage and stabling in Bourdon Street. The leases were offered by auction, during the strike period, at a reserve price of £10,000, and the figure obtained is in excess of this sum. Messrs. Constable and Maude have acted in conjunction with Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners since the auction.

The Cadogan Square residence of the late Dowager Duchess of Argyll has been disposed of by Messrs. Adams and Watts.

KENT COAST SITES.

AT Herne, and within a mile of the sea at Herne Bay, are to be developed for building purposes many acres of the Strode Park estate, of which an interesting little brochure has been published by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. In the parish church is a monument to Bishop Ridley, who, with Latimer, was burned at the stake in 1555. Herne was Ridley's first parish as a young priest, and there he inaugurated some of his reforms in the Church Service which were brought against him at his trial. Near is a fine old Tudor manor house, erected by Sir John Fyneux in the days of Henry VIII. The district was famed of old as a health resort, for it is recorded that Chief

Justice Fyneux "buildid his faire house for the Comodite of preserving his Heith—afore the Physicians concluded it was a exceeding Healthfull Quarter." The sites occupy choice positions near Herne Bay. The main road to Canterbury intersects the estate.

Canterbury intersects the estate. The buyers of some of the lots which made up a total of roundly £12,000 at Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's recent sale at Littlestone-on-Sea, do not intend to let the grass grow under their feet on the sites they acquired, and a good deal of preliminary work has already been done towards the provision of new accommodation in the resort. It was formerly known as "Romney Hoy," and consisting of bare, waste land, was bought forty years ago from the New Romney Corporation by the late Mr. H. T. Tubbs, who expended large sums in laying it out, making roads and planting the avenues which are now a striking feature of the place. After his death came the war, difficulties about building, and other obstacles, which held up the development of the property. The whole estate of about 1,400 acres, including the wide expanse of beach between Littlestone and Dungeness Lighthouse, has been acquired by a syndicate who are proceeding to deal actively with the Littlestone portion of 700 acres

WARFIELD PARK, BERKS

Lord ORMATHWAITE has instructed Messrs. Winkworth and Co. to dispose of Warfield Park, Berkshire, within easy reach of Windsor, Ascot, Sunningdale, and a mile from the outskirts of Bracknell. The mansion stands in a beautiful park. It has been in Lord ORMATHWAITE's family since 1770: the original house, of the Queen Anne period, was added to in the time of George III, and again enlarged by the present peer's grandfather. It is proposed to sell the house, park and adjoining woodlands in one lot. The balance of the estate will afford the opportunity of acquiring sites for country houses, there being a great demand in the locality. The total area of the estate is about 600 acres. Messrs. Winkworth and Co. are offering the property by private treaty; but, if it is not sold, an auction is contemplated in the spring.

Messrs. Giddy and Giddy (Winchester), acting for Mr. C. Wooley, have recently sold Manor Farm, Manningford, Wiltshire. The farm of 900 acres includes 487 acres of pasture, most of it in Pewsey Vale. The farm is intersected by the Avon for a mile. In addition to the farmhouse, there are a bailiff's house, nineteen cottages, and buildings for 135 cows. The property is subject to a tithe of £248 per annum. The purchaser took by valuation the stock, including the shorthorn dairy herd of 120 cows and heifers, 150 head of young stock, and sheep.

Bournemouth is flourishing and Messrs. Fox and Sons report that during the last few weeks there has been a considerable revival in the number of enquiries leading to actual purchases of land and houses. The firm, since the beginning of September, sold sixty-three sites on the Iford estate adjoining Bournemouth; the Redbreast building estate of about 25 acres at Moordown; fifteen plots on Talbot Woods estate; three 1 acre plots in Lindsay Road, Branksome Park, and building sites in all parts of Bournemouth, with about 18½ acres of building land close to the golf links at Ferndown. During the same period

they have disposed of thirty-eight private residences in the Bournemouth area, from Southborne to Parkstone.

TAMPERING WITH TENANCY LAW.

THE blighting influence of the utterance of " generalities and platitudes " about the law of landlord and tenant is holding up the market in various directions as regards property held on leasehold tenure. Neither landlord nor tenant likes to effect any dealings while uncertainty prevails as to the nature of their interests consequent upon possible, but not probable, changes in the basis of their relationship. On this point a very important assertion and comment is made by Mr. J. J. Cockshott of Southport, who says : " Southport has been developed during the last 100 years on the leasehold system and is one of the most beautiful and lowest rated towns in England. But the unexpired terms of many of the leases are getting short. During the last seven years many of these short reversions have been sold to the lessees, whereupon the buildings have been replaced with modern structures or have been extended or improved. The rateable values have therefore been increased to the advantage of the community." He adds that recent semi-official pronouncements are retarding this process, as neither freeholder nor leaseholder knows what is in store for him. This statement is of peculiar interest to our readers, who may recall a recent announcement (in the Estate Market page) that Messrs. George Trollope and Sons had to dispose of a vast area of Southport land, much of it subject to leases. No town in England outdoes Southport in the width and beauty of its avenues, and that great boon to residents and visitors is directly attributable to long-sighted town-planning, possible through the wise administration of a leasehold estate.

WYE SALMON FISHING.

THE recently issued report of the Wye Conservators covers the 1925 season, and in view of the many estates, such as Holme Lacy, wh ch have so great a value in respect of such fishing lights, it is worth a brief allusion. The number of rod-killed salmon and grilse was 2,921, 677 fewer than in 1924. The difference is accounted for by the hot spell of weather in June, which seriously diminished the chances of good fishing ; rods, except for a short period early in the month, were unable to take advantage of the large number of fish that had undoubtedly come into the river. The number of fish caught of 40lb. and over (twenty-four) is a " record," the previous largest number being sixteen in each of the years 1923 and 1924. The heaviest fish of the season were one of 50lb., killed on the Courtfield water on April 13th, and one of 48½lb., killed on the Old Harp water on March 18th. The average weight of the 2,921 salmon and grilse of which full particulars were supplied was 17.40lb. per fish—approximately 1lb. heavier than in the previous season. Licences for fresh-water fish were taken out by 1,770 persons, more than in any other year except 1920.

than in any other year except 1920. In 1925, according to a report just issued, the Charity Commissioners sanctioned sales of land for £893,654, being 3,438 acres, compared with 2,147 acres for £532,962 in the previous year. In 1925 they sanctioned the buying of over £80,000 worth of land. ARBITER.

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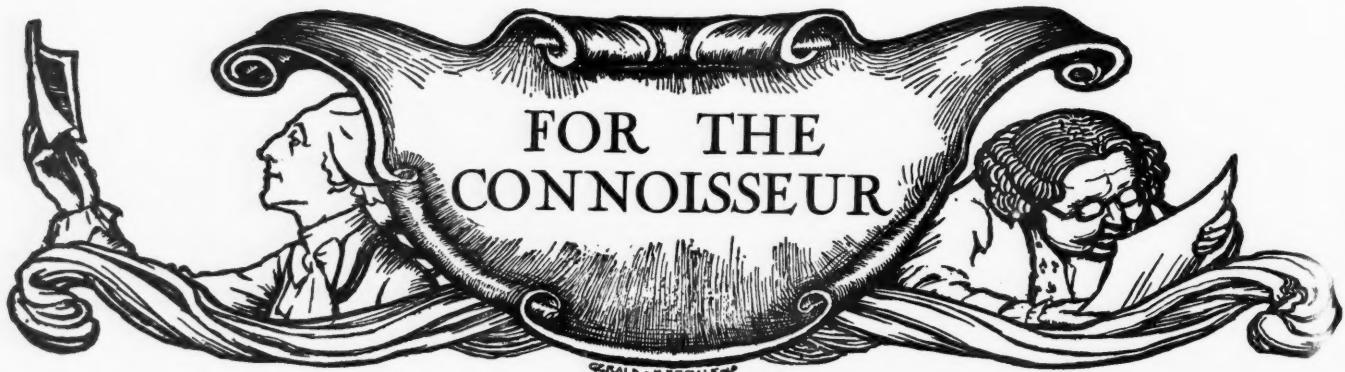
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A NEEDLEWORK TABLE COVER

OF the needlework for seat coverings affixed to the chair or settee a certain amount is still in existence, but of the contemporary cupboard or table cloths which must have enlivened the interiors of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries few examples are extant. Those that survive are now hung upon the wall, a position for which their pleasant colouring and design well fit them, but their original use is evidenced by the ornament in the border, designed to hang downwards from the table top. The tendency of English design in needlework for upholstery and table covers was towards a floral pattern. In a table cover at Mr. Andrade's of Duke Street the design of the field consists of curved branches springing from the centre and bearing varied fruit, leaves and flowers relieved against a green ground. In the border there is a design of branching trees upon which birds are perched, while a stag, a camel, a bear, a boar, and a unicorn and elephant are worked in *petit-point* in each division formed by these trees. As is usual in English needlework, a luxuriant undergrowth of flowers fills up the interspaces. The delineation of real and imaginary creatures appealed to the Elizabethans, and vigorous woodcuts of animals appear in the works of the German-Swiss Conrad Gesner (1516-65) which must have been useful to needleworkers. In the centre of the "carpet" is the cypher D. B. C. in the midst of a rosette-like foliation, and it measures 85*1/2*ins. by 133ins.

AN INLAID WRITING TABLE.

During the Late Georgian period much gracefully designed furniture was devised in which a version of the French Louis XV style was adapted for the English public. In this very graceful style mahogany is rarely used, being replaced by light woods, such as satinwood, chestnut or sycamore, often inlaid. Seat furniture of painted beech was also made with French contours; the chair backs were oval or shield-shaped, the seat stuffed over the rails, the flowing curve of the mouldings uninterrupted. The style is seen at its best in the small writing-tables and *bonheurs du jour* for feminine use, and in commodes, resembling French models in design but almost invariably lacking the chased gilt bronze mounts used in France. The legs of the tables and commodes are shaped in a graceful cabriole, which is insensibly continued in the shaping of the underframing. This curvature is usually emphasised by a broad margin of cross cut wood. The light floral inlay, again, is in the French manner. An example of this "French" Hepplewhite style is a writing table at Messrs. Trollope and Colls' of West Halkin Street. The legs are cabrioled, and the underframing contains one central and four small lateral drawers. The leaves of the top fold back at each side and are supported by dummy drawers which draw out with a telescope action to form brackets. In the centre of the top a desk rises, supported on a ratchet. The piece is veneered with mahogany, inlaid with festoons and light leafy ornaments in engraved satinwood, while the top is inlaid with a large satinwood patera.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

Among the books collected by Sir Edward Sullivan, and from other properties, which were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, on December 13th and the two following days, a Baskerville Bible (1763), in a fine Dublin binding elaborately gilt tooled, realised £125. According to a binding account now destroyed (October 10th, 1773), Abraham Bradley, binder to the Irish House of Lords at this period, received £5 10s. for supplying "one Bible royal folio gilt strings and registers." It is practically certain that this must be the volume in question. It is the last survivor of the magnificent series of bindings produced during the eighteenth century for the Irish Houses of Parliament, the remainder of which were burnt in Dublin in 1916. Nine miniatures from an early fifteenth century manuscript of Gower's "Confesseo Amantis" realised £390. The manuscript from which these were removed is now in the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York. The small book by John Bunyan, "A Book for Boys and Girls" (1686), the only example known besides the British Museum copy, reached the high figure of £2,100 at an auction by Messrs. Hodgson's.

J. DE SERRE.



INLAID WRITING TABLE. Circa 1780.



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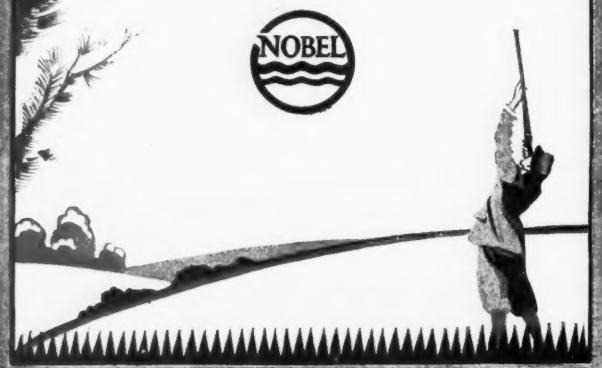
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RABBIT-CATCHING ON THE ROUGH SHOOT

At Christmas-time there are many men spending a well-earned holiday on a rough shoot, and although cock pheasants, snipe and wild duck will offer opportunities for sport, game on the whole is not very plentiful, and, if only as a possible source of food supply, the modest rabbit will not be despised.

From the shooting point of view, the ideal way of circumventing bunny is to make it "sit out," and subsequently to walk up the likely places of refuge. But for this purpose good hiding ground in the form of bracken, rough grass, roots, etc., is necessary, and this is not always available.

Consequently, when the larder is small and appetites big, recourse may be made to the use of snares and traps for the purpose of making the rabbit fill the deficiency; so a few hints on this subject may not be amiss.

First, with regard to snaring: Good snares can be bought ready-made with running eyelet at any ironmongers.

Perhaps the most elementary advice which can be given as to their use is to only set snares in a run and on a beat. As it is possible that these terms are not understood, I must explain that a run is the marked route which the rabbits use when going from their burrows to the feeding ground and back again, and a beat is a track in the run worn by the continual jumping on that particular spot by the hopping rabbits—for it must be realised that bunny moves in leaps and bounds, and generally chooses the same places on which to alight and subsequently to take off from; and the snare, if possible, should be set in front of the taking-off beat, if this can be distinguished.

The split hazel which holds the noose in position should be fixed alongside the run—not in it—and, if possible, should be hidden by the adjacent herbage.

The noose should be fixed, sloping upwards, about three inches (roughly, four fingers) from the ground, and snares should always be set in a straight part of the run and not on a curve.

The hazel should be as short as possible under the circumstances, and the noose may stand pear-shaped—sloping up from the support—and the opening should span about four inches.

The snares should be set for preference—if runs can be found—at some distance from the burrow, as a rabbit, on emerging from a hole, will nibble and hop, and does not really get a move on until it is a little way out from its home and is really intent on reaching its ultimate feeding ground.

If possible, a dark and windy night should be chosen for the attempts, as the wire is exposed by moonlight and rabbits seem less suspicious when there is a wind.

If trapping is resorted to, the following details should be observed: Choose a few holes in a burrow that looks well worked—care must be taken that all other exits are firmly blocked down; the traps should be placed in the mouths of the open holes, with as little disturbance of soil as possible, so that the platform is on the level of the floor and the spring is well hidden, and the latter should be to the right side of the hole.

A simple way to hide the platform is by the use of a piece of paper which will span the jaws when set; this should then be covered with sifted earth, and thus the soil is prevented from dropping down between the platform and teeth and so jamming the former.

Pegs must be fixed very firmly and near enough to the hole to permit a trapped animal to draw itself in under cover, as this will prevent it struggling so much and scaring other rabbits, and will also safeguard the quarry from prowling cats and foxes; for the latter are suspicious of a trapped bunny and do not like to dig for it.

Traps should be visited as often as possible to prevent suffering—particularly late at night and early in the morning.

The small 2 in. (rat) trap must not be used for rabbits, as there is a probability that only the toes of a trapped animal will be caught, and the captive will struggle until they are torn off, and will thus escape and live in mutilated misery.

The amateur rabbit-trapper must realise that it is useless to set traps when there is a hard frost, as the platforms, under such conditions, become frozen in, with the consequence that the rabbits can tread on them with impunity, for the jaws will not be released.

Although rabbit-snaring and trapping cannot be called a sport, they can be made to provide a good deal of interest; for, apart from the satisfaction of matching one's wits and knowledge of fieldcraft against the quarry, there are opportunities for studying the habits of bunny and the other numerous inhabitants of the rabbits' burrow.

In woodlands where rabbits are very prolific, trapping is not usually sufficient to keep the numbers down, and it is well worth organising rabbit shoots for the benefit and excitement of the younger generation during the Christmas holidays. A box or two of felt gun wads are soaked in one of the tainting-out fluids, and a wad is rolled down every hole and bury. Next day the rabbits are all sitting out, and with dogs and boys to shift them from cover, four or five good guns can kill a cartload in a winter's day.

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THE WOODCOCK AT HOME.

JUDGING by the amount that is said to the arrival of the woodcock from overseas, one might almost suppose that the bird never nested in these islands, or, if it did, that the fact was so insignificant as to be unworthy of mention.

Actually, of course, we have always had a considerable number of home-bred birds, and there is every reason to believe that in comparatively recent times woodcock have taken to nesting with us more commonly than of yore. It is probably the fact that woodcock nest over the greater part of the British Isles—almost everywhere, in fact, where the conditions are in any way suitable to their love of retirement. Some counties are especially famous as providing suitable nesting conditions, notably Sussex, Kent and Hampshire in the south and Northumberland and Durham in the north.

It is to be observed, however, that the presence of woodcock in fairly large numbers during the breeding season does not necessarily involve a plentiful supply of birds when the coverts are shot through later in the year. It is so in some cases, but by no means in all, and the explanation of it is that the woodcock, whether it be home-bred or otherwise, is a born wanderer and is rarely content to remain for any length of time in one place.

The experiments in the marking of young woodcock as nestlings go to prove that the bird is governed by no particular rule. Many of the birds so marked have been killed in the same year at places many hundreds of miles away from their birthplace. Such birds, marked here in the spring, have later been met with in Spain and Germany and elsewhere on the Continent, while many others have been reported from distant parts of Ireland and, less frequently, from Scotland. At the same time, birds which were marked simultaneously with these travellers have been found again, either in the same or some subsequent season, within a very short distance of the place where they were bred. One bird marked one year at Alnwick was killed close home six or seven years later; but the chances are that it had been half over Europe in the interim. It appears that woodcock very often leave their actual homes for a time, but it is very probable that the majority of those which survive will re-visit their native haunts sooner or later.

But the woodcock is notoriously a bird of fastidious tastes, else how is it that in the case of two coverts almost adjoining and apparently holding out equal attractions, the one may always hold a number of birds and the other but few or none at all? It is difficult, indeed, to say what it is that brings about this condition of affairs. Food can hardly have much to do with it, for the birds doubtless do the bulk of their feeding outside the covert rather than in it, and they will go long distances in search of food. Freedom from disturbance—especially at the instance of ground vermin—probably does as much as anything to encourage the woodcock to resort to a particular place during the nesting season; but at any time of the year suitable cover—not too dense but providing good overhead protection—is essential to its tastes; bracken and brambles and various evergreens are to its fancy.

THE woodcock is a night feeder, and, though it possesses a relatively large eye, there is little doubt that the long beak is not only a mechanism for securing prey, but also a sense organ. It has not been known whether taste, smell or feel was its function. A series of microscopic sections reveal a honeycomb structure of bone containing what are known as Herbst corpuscles. These are considered by neurologists to be the cells which transmit sensations of pressure. The prey is probably located by the sensitive bill and felt rather than heard or smelt.



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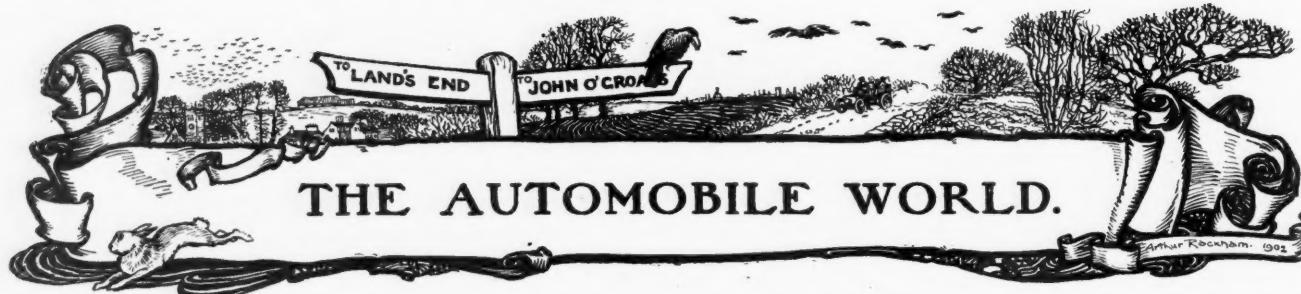
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NEW LEGISLATION, PROBABLE AND DESIRABLE

TWENTY-THREE years ago it was laid down by the law of the land that no mechanically propelled vehicle should be driven on the highway at a speed in excess of 20 m.p.h. Two years later the repeal of this stipulation was recommended by a Royal Commission, and almost annually ever since motorists have been promised that the findings of that Royal Commission should be given practical effect on the Statute Book. But the 20 m.p.h. speed limit and many other antique regulations of which the amendment has been many times advocated or promised remain with us.

There is, however, a widespread and well founded idea that 1927 will witness the British motorist's second emancipation day. His first was just over thirty years ago when the red flag gentleman was abolished and the motor industry on this side of the Channel was given a qualified sanction to lift up its head and to investigate whether it might not venture to challenge the monopoly in mechanical vehicle manufacture that was being established by certain foreign countries. As the result of continued propaganda and the rapid growth of motoring, an education of public opinion is taking place, as a result of which uninstructed antagonism to a raising or abolition of an artificial speed limit is not likely to be so vigorous as it would have been only a couple of years ago.

But it would be unfortunate if those working so hard for a reform and modernisation of our motoring laws did not realise that they have anything but an easy course to pursue, and it would be equally unfortunate if motorists should agitate for a complete reform in road law without realising all the aspects of what is still a somewhat vexed question.

Not very long ago a perfectly serious organisation, having as its primary function the development of safety on our roads, held a series of discussions. During these discussions statements were made by some speakers, which showed marked reactionary views. These may not have been the views of the meeting, but they do serve as indications of the feelings that exist in certain quarters and which it is advisable for progressive reformers to recognise. Also it is not very long ago that a Thames Valley newspaper published a letter seriously written and advocating that all motor vehicles should be restricted to a road speed of 12 m.p.h. as a maximum under any conditions.

THE SPEED LIMIT TO GO?

In spite of these views and pronouncements, it does, however, seem to be commonly accepted that the 20 m.p.h. speed limit must go. Such a speed limit may have been perfectly sound and justifiable twenty-odd years ago when motor cars were not so controllable as they are now and when the use of a motor car was almost entirely an affair of amusement if hardly of pleasure. To-day all these things are changed. The modern car at 40 or even 60 m.p.h. is a safer vehicle than were many of its ancestors at legal limit speed; the modern car is a vehicle of serious transport which,

if limited effectively to a maximum speed of 20 m.p.h., would cease to have any practical value at all.

Most telling of all arguments in favour of the definite abolition of the 20 m.p.h. speed limit is the simple fact that in practice the limit does not exist. It exists only in theory, and its only practical effect is to make the use of the highway by the modern motorist illegal! Every time every car driver takes his car on the road he breaks the law of the land, a position too absurd to need comment. At present the 20 m.p.h. limit exists solely to provide an outlet for certain exuberant police authorities, but even they admit the absurdity of the speed allowed by law and openly display their admission in their almost universal practice of only "trapping" motorists who exceed some figure much in excess of the legal 20 m.p.h.

A law that is universally disobeyed and that is never properly enforced is, I believe, accepted by all legal authorities as inherently a bad law. In some cases such laws can be allowed simply to lapse without being definitely repealed, as, for instance, the law of George III making sea bathing illegal—to bathe in the sea is by the law of England an illegal act. But the 20 m.p.h. speed limit for motor cars needs more definite handling than the gradual lapsing process which it is already undergoing. It needs not merely repeal, but replacement by a measure designed to meet the conditions of the day.

TO REPLACE THE 20 M.P.H. LIMIT?

There are two distinct schools of thought as to how the 20 m.p.h. speed limit may be modernised. The first is that it should be abolished entirely—that there should be no speed limit at all—the second is that it should be drastically raised. There is no question as to which is the ideal, as to which is the better method—it is, of course, total abolition. But let us examine the matter.

SPEED LIMIT AND DANGEROUS DRIVING.

If there be no speed limit at all, what will happen? The authorities, who for all practical purposes may be taken as the police, will have to have some principles for their guidance in the maintenance of law and order on the roads; they must have this, of course, whether there be no speed limit or an infinite variety of such things. If there be no speed limit at all, the police will have to rely on the dangerous driving clause of the present or a new Act for their prosecution of driving offenders. Now, dangerous driving is quite rightly regarded as a serious offence, for which heavy penalties and/or imprisonment may be imposed. This is just as it should be; the man who drives dangerously cannot be restrained with too strong a hand.

At the present moment a conviction for dangerous driving may be secured against a motorist on the evidence of a single witness. Whether this is right or wrong is immaterial, what matters is that at present it is simple fact.

Any motorist is, therefore, liable to summary, not to say hasty, conviction

on a fairly serious charge on the evidence of a single person. The prosecutor's motives are not likely to be exposed in a court of law, but whatever these may be there is at least a strong possibility that his views which have prompted him to take action are largely based on incomplete knowledge of the facts of the case. He sees a car being driven at what he considers too high a speed for certain prevailing road conditions. He concludes that the driving is dangerous and acts accordingly. He does not know, nor does he care, what skill the driver may have at his command, what may be the controllability of his car, nor what facts of the road conditions may be known to the driver but hidden from the observer.

Unskilled and probably incomplete observation on the part of a single observer may, and often does, lead to a completely, if honestly, distorted presentation of the facts of a particular case. Further, there is the possibility of a prejudiced observer, an observer prejudiced against motorists generally or against some particular driver, being able to utilise the one-sided advantage that the present law, or rather the present practical application of the law, gives him.

Under present conditions prosecutions for dangerous driving on the evidence of a single witness are not very common. The police generally prefer to rely on the safer and surer cases they may pursue for "exceeding the speed limit" when their timed evidence admits of no refutation. In other words, the speed limit acts as a safety valve for the motorist. He is certainly caught on one charge instead of being caught with almost equal certainty—in practice if not in theory—on another far more serious. Abolish that safety valve and the possible results are obvious. In fact, I know one motorist who is not by any means a fool who says quite definitely that if the speed limit is abolished he will give up driving!

A VERY NECESSARY SAFEGUARD.

If the promised Bill accomplishing the abolition of the speed limit is to be accompanied by a revision of the present dangerous driving law, then all well and good. Let the speed limit be abolished entirely. Without such modification of existing law abolition of the speed limit is a measure that needs to be fought most vigorously, and the present state of the law as regards traffic that might be expected to be on the road is also open to serious misuse.

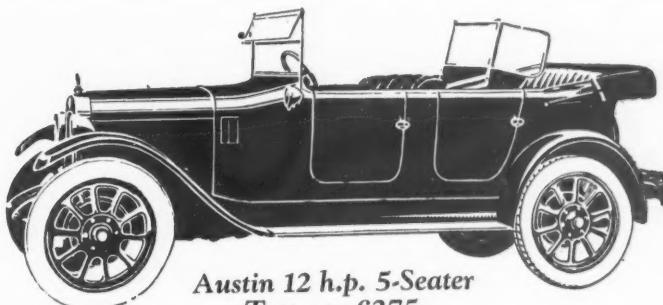
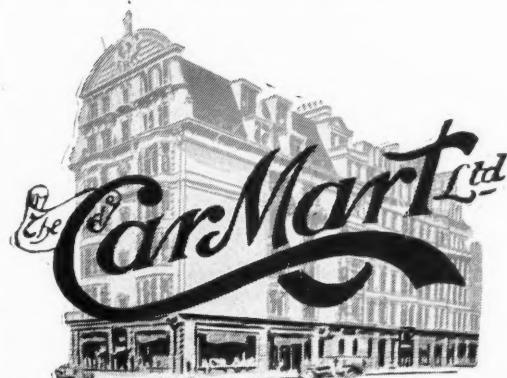
In its questionnaire to ascertain motorists' views on the question, the Automobile Association emphasises that the law, as regards dangerous driving, might be amended and penalties increased, if the speed limit were abolished. Such a stipulation is, of course, of great importance, and motorists will be well advised to consider carefully how they answer this question among those propounded to them. I venture to suggest that the answer to be given is that the speed limit should be abolished, provided that adequate safeguards are given as regards dangerous driving.

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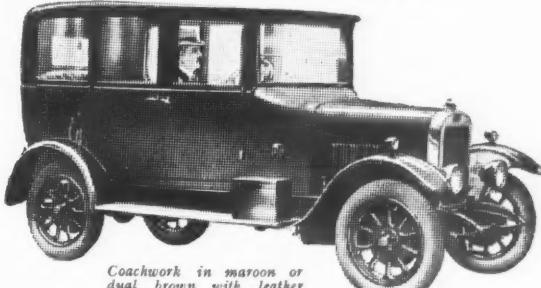
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remain unaltered, then surely it will be to the advantage of motorists that some speed limit be retained. Not only will a safety valve be assured, but subconsciously, perhaps, among those who wield authority the speed limit is regarded as indicating the critical speed above which driving becomes dangerous.

The suggestion that has already appeared in print that there is to be a new speed limit, and that it will be 60 m.p.h., is, of course, ridiculous. Such a limit would mean nothing of value to anyone, and it would set a standard for dangerous driving that might invite serious abuses. My own opinion is that if there is to be a new speed limit, 35 m.p.h. would satisfy most people, and it would certainly legalise their use of the roads for 90 per cent. of ordinary motorists, the majority of whom drive at between 25 and 35 m.p.h., speed limit or no speed limit, and will continue to do so. But I suggest that if a speed limit be retained at all, 40 m.p.h. be the figure adopted, because it is of wider application and will be longer before it becomes effete—as, of course, any artificial speed limit must become sooner or later.

DANGEROUS DRIVING.

It would be an excellent thing if any new legislative measure, in addition to modifying the evidence requirements for dangerous driving cases, would also give some guidance to the petty courts in their judgment of what constitutes dangerous driving. Especially is this necessary when an actual collision or accident is involved.

As I have said so many times, there is at present a far too common and highly reprehensible tendency for those who sit in the seat of judgment to conclude that the parties involved in a collision are directly responsible for it. Driver A collides with driver B, and it is therefore held that either A or B was at fault. In a great many instances the collision between A and B is entirely due to the sudden need imposed on one of them to make a violent swerve to avoid C. C presents the certainty of a collision unless something is done. A does the only thing possible; he makes a violent swerve, avoids C and crashes into B. C, the true culprit, escapes scot-free, and A is held legally responsible for colliding with B.

Not very long ago a London bus was overturned as the result of the driver being compelled to take extreme measures to avoid a woman who stepped off the pavement just in front of his ponderous vehicle, but not a word was said about the responsibility of the untouched woman for the resultant damage and injuries. But it is an interesting fact that within the past few weeks there has been a distinct indication that some realisation of these common happenings is taking place. In certain thoroughly responsible quarters there have been statements about the responsibility of C in a collision between A and B and also a recognition that as often as not C is a pedestrian or cyclist who has no idea of his responsibility in the general traffic scheme. It is also not long ago that the then Chief Constable of Manchester startled the conventionalists by a pronouncement to this effect, and since then his views have been extensively adopted.

CROSS-ROAD DANGERS.

It is, perhaps, too much to hope that any 1927 legislation will attempt to settle the vexed question of precedence at cross-roads. According to the present law traffic in a main and on a by-road have equal responsibility in the event of collision, neither has precedence over the other and both are equally required to take every possible precaution. It is this "every possible precaution" which the law maintains is essential for the safety of all concerned, but it is pointed out by many who have studied the problem

that if main road traffic were given legal right of way over by-road traffic the need for taking precaution would be definitely placed on one party and would cease to be a responsibility of both, which, as we all know in practice, means a recognised responsibility of neither.

In France main road traffic is supposed to have precedence over that emerging from side roads, although the supposition sometimes seems to work as strangely as some other principles of French law. In Scotland the same was thought to apply until recently, for it has just been upset by a ruling of a Scottish High Court. In England it is urged that the principle is not practically applicable largely because of the uncertainty that commonly exists at cross-roads as to which of the two roads is the chief. This, however, seems to be a mere quibble.

If every important road crossing had one of the two roads labelled No. 1 about a hundred yards on either side of the crossing and the other road labelled No. 2, every driver would know whether he were on the primary or secondary road, and if responsibility for a collision with a vehicle on the primary road were definitely by law placed on the driver emerging from the secondary road, one of the commonest causes of serious road accidents would be automatically countered. It is the uncertainty as to who is responsible, as to who must give way, that causes cross-road accidents. Remove that uncertainty, that equality of responsibility, and the problem disappears.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DRIVING LICENCES.

It was once widely thought and commonly urged that any new legislation dealing with the regulation of road traffic should impose the need of examination on applicants for driving licences. It has, however, been conclusively proved, and is now even officially accepted, that such examinations, to be of real practical value, are impossible. There is now no need to retrace all the arguments against the proposal, but these may briefly be summarised as the absurdity and injustice of imposing the same standards on drivers in remote country areas as those reasonably to be demanded of drivers in big towns and the futility of any examination if different standards are applied in different districts.

But while examinations for competence are improbable, there is a strong movement afoot for examinations or some guarantee of physical fitness. It is considered wrong, in some quarters, that the halt, the maim, the deaf and the blind should hold motor driving licences. But before endorsement is given to this superficially sound view it needs to be borne in mind that the holding of a driving licence is no evidence of capacity to drive, and that plenty of people who could pass any ordinary physical test are utterly unsuited to take the wheel of a car, while conversely there are some extremely skilful and capable drivers suffering from physical disability.

Medical opinion is united on the difficulty of drawing the line at which partial disablement should become a disqualification for holding a driving licence. It is also obvious that in some cases injury might be unjustly inflicted on ex-Service men, of whom so many earn their livings with the indispensable aid of a car. Such cases, even if they may be exceptional, prove that a wholesale restriction imposed on drivers suffering from physical infirmity would be undeserved. But there might well be a requirement that applicants suffering from any serious defect, as, for instance, lack of a limb or liability to fits, should undergo some sort of medical or other special test. A special insurance stipulation on such drivers, as well as on the very young, might also be considered.

A raising of the present age limit for holding driving licences (fourteen years for a motor cycle and seventeen for a car licence) is, however, a safety measure that would meet with little serious opposition. It would certainly eliminate a very dangerous and irresponsible class of motor user.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

Another suggested innovation is compulsory third party insurance, and, much as one may dislike the idea of official compulsion in anything, here at least is a case where intelligent objection will be very difficult to maintain. The number of motorists who drive uninsured "for the sake of economy" or because "they have never had an accident" is incredible, and among them, if anywhere, are to be found the truly dangerous drivers on the road. Not only are they dangerous to themselves and other road users, they are a danger to the whole community, and whatever excuses may have been urged for them a few years ago, to-day they simply must not be tolerated.

LEX.

PASSING ON THE NEAR SIDE.

THE Ministry of Transport has recently issued a circular letter to traffic authorities calling attention to the common and dangerous road practice of passing and overtaking on the near side. The letter, while recognising, does not emphasise the real cause of this growing evil, which is that slow-moving traffic is allowed to hug the crown of the road.

A horse-drawn vehicle on the crown of the road, where there is plenty of other traffic, may easily block the way for faster traffic travelling in the same direction, some of which is, in sheer desperation, forced to take the extreme measure of passing on the inside as the only alternative to interminable delay. But horse-vehicle drivers are not the only offenders, and many car drivers, especially chauffeurs of big cars out to give their employers an airing, hug the crown of the road, apparently in the smug belief that they are behaving perfectly because they are travelling slowly.

On a previous occasion I have referred to the three coal carts I once saw proceeding in echelon formation down the Mall, so that no faster vehicle could overtake and pass them with safety. In most big towns there is a by-law that requires all slow-moving traffic to keep close to the near side of the road, but very seldom indeed is that law enforced by definite police action. It is not long ago that a motorist wrote a most indignant letter to a daily newspaper complaining that he was very frequently passed on his near side, and asking why such things were allowed. But when another correspondent joined issue and asked why this complainant hugged the centre of the road so that other vehicles had to pass him on the near side if they were not all to hang behind him, if he must travel so slowly that everything else wanted to pass him, no reply was forthcoming.

This Ministry of Transport letter certainly touches upon a matter that requires official and effective attention. But, like many another official document, it seems just to miss the vital point. In nine cases out of ten of passing on the near side, it is the driver who is passed, rather than the one who overtakes, that needs censure. If one adhered strictly to the principle of overtaking only on the off side, how could anyone ever pass a taxi-cab in the Mall? And yet I have never heard of a taxi-man being called upon to keep to his near side in this highway, where police traps for the 20 m.p.h. limit and for the inoffensive smoking car are of almost everyday occurrence. LEX.

EXPERIENCED MOTORISTS

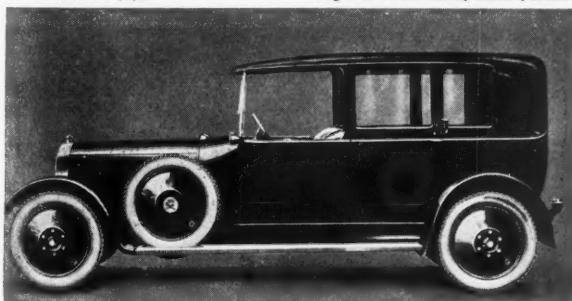


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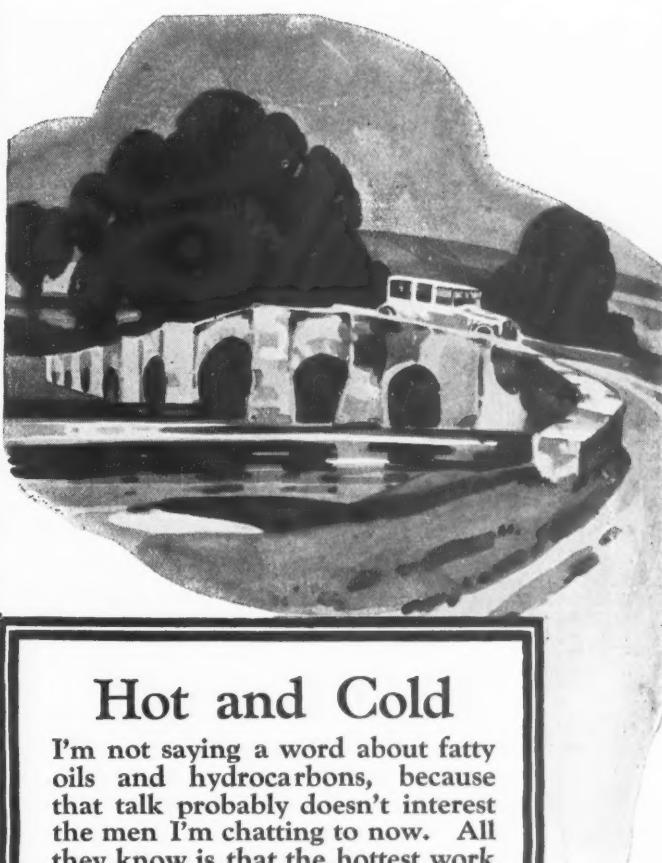
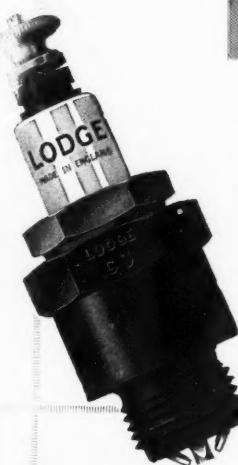
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SOME TALL SPIRÆAS

WHILE many of the large spiræas have long existed in cultivation, yet for some reason or another they have not been given the popularity that should be their due. Let us look at their merits taken as a class: without exception, they are graceful in growth and arching in habit; they are easy of cultivation and absolutely hardy; many of them are free-flowering, with plumes of tiny white flowers with noticeably large stamens that give them a feathery appearance. These points in their favour make them admirable plants for the wild garden when they can get sufficient space to grow as they will. This is an important matter, for there are few shrubs that look so squeezed and unhappy when they are confined in a small area in a shrub border; in fact, large spiræas are best seen when grown in a clump by themselves.

Although spiræas are not particular as to their requirements, they will grow best in a good loam of considerable depth that is not too dry; they also like abundant sunlight. One of the reasons why the tall spiræas are not so popular as they might be is the fact that they must be thinned and pruned in order to get the best out of them. If left to themselves, they will become weedy and poor in growth and flower, while sections will die off without warning—a most unbecoming sight. Pruning is, perhaps, a misnomer, for thinning is better in almost all cases; indeed,

the species most fitted for the wild garden, for they all require room in which to expand. The largest growing is *S. arborea* a comparatively new introduction and a very lovely one. It is so like *Lindleyana*, except in height, that it is unnecessary to include both in the garden. In *S. discolor* the flowers are not such a pure white, being more creamy in tone. *S. Aitchisoni* differs from the others by having a more reddish tinge to the young bark.

GARDEN MANURES

DURING the last few years, along with the great extension of gardening in this country, there has been a steady decrease in the supply of stable manure for manorial purposes in the garden. This change from the use of natural manures to forms of artificial fertilisers has been a gradual one. In towns and in large industrial areas it has long been a problem which is now most acute, as town gardeners well know. In the country the process has been slower, but the time has now arrived when the question of manorial supply in these country districts is every bit as pressing.

With the greatly increased demand and a gradual lessening of the sources of supply there has come about the inevitable rise in price which is now almost prohibitive except to those who may have money to burn. In view of this serious shortage it is time that gardeners gave attention to the application of artificial manures. Certainly these are by no means so beneficial to the soil as natural manure, but they must be accepted as a *quid pro quo* by those gardeners who still pin their faith to the old-fashioned methods. Artificial chemical fertilisers undoubtedly add considerably to the fertility of most gardening soils by reason of the fact that they supply the necessary chemical elements which the soil may be deficient in. They add potash, lime, iron, nitrogen, magnesium and phosphoric acid, all valuable chemical constituents of soils. But at the same time they do not have the same mechanical soil-improving qualities as ordinary stable manure because of their powdered form. Natural manures, in addition to supplying in a convenient form all the chemical needs of the plant, keeps the soil open and porous owing to its straw basis, and in periods of drought retains a certain amount of valuable moisture, hence the idea of surface mulchings in late spring and summer.

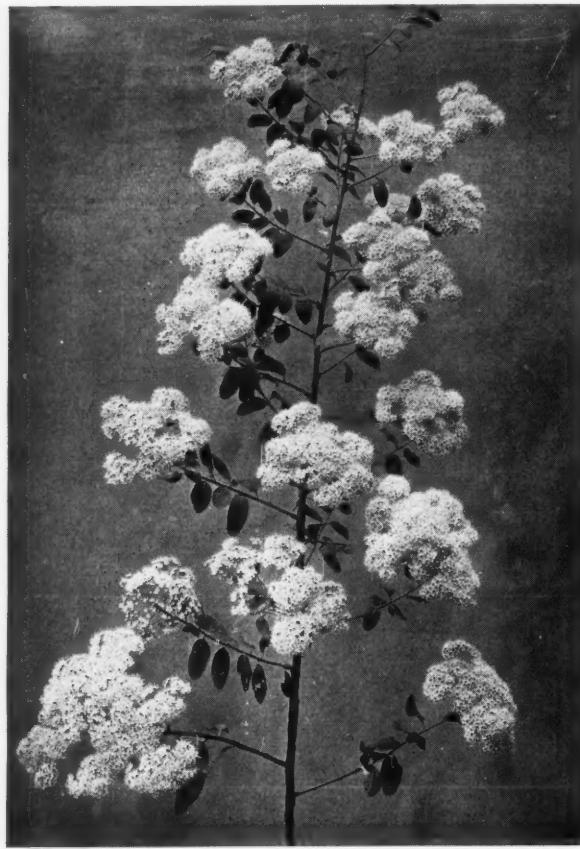
Leaf-mould and peat, which are generally advised for enriching soils of poor quality, have this quality of mechanical improvement, but they, unfortunately, lack the power to supply the chemical constituents which are absent in the respective soils. It would seem, therefore, that what is required is a combination of the two forms, organic on the one hand and artificial on the other, in order to produce a soil of good tilth and one rich in plant foods.

The whole practice of artificial manuring, like that of pruning, is an operation shrouded in mystery, and one which presents innumerable difficulties to many keen amateur gardeners, and therefore rather apt to be avoided. There is, however, no need for worry if consideration is given to the problem. The application of artificial chemicals to the soil must be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific way. The different chemical manures are to be employed for different purposes. (1) Nitrogenous fertilisers, such as sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, promote vegetative growth, and hence are especially useful for enriching vegetable grounds and lawns where healthy and rapid leaf growth is desirable. (2) Phosphatic manures, on the other hand, promote flower and fruit production, and should be applied to the soil with that end in view. Good results attend the use of superphosphates if dressings are given in early spring. (3) Potash manures do not directly react on the plant, but increase the fertility of the soil and strengthen the constitution of the plants, which makes for a healthy crop of either flowers or vegetables. (4) Lime on the whole acts rather as a mechanical agent in the soil than a fertiliser. No matter the manorial content of the soil, lime should always be present in quantity, otherwise the crops will be poor. It certainly should be a golden rule on the part of every gardener to dress the ground in the kitchen garden with lime every third year. It is one of the best preventatives against the spread of disease. (5) Salt and soot may be considered together in that they both have a certain manorial value and both act as insecticides. They will be found especially helpful in the growing of vegetables and fruit.

Vegetable manures such as all green garden rubbish, lawn clippings, leaf-soil, seaweed and green manures have considerable fertilising value, and should be employed wherever possible, as they are almost similar in action to animal manures. Mustard, clover and rye grass are all excellent for grass manuring, but it is most important that they should be dug in before they flower. The chemical contents of the majority of these vegetable manures are more or less the same.

There are now many substitutes for stable manure available, but discretion should be observed in their use. One substitute known as hop manure will be found both beneficial to the soil and to the plant, as it supplies plant foods and greatly assists in the improvement of the soil itself.

Much work is being done on scientific lines in the production of manorial substances, and already these researches have yielded an important material in the form of Adco, which bids fair to revolutionise all our present system of manuring. With the aid of this substance gardeners will be rendered independent of ordinary stable manure, since the process consists in applying Adco to the refuse heap which is to be found in every garden and thereby greatly assisting and hastening the natural process of fermentation and decay. All refuse can be treated by this method, lawn clippings, leaves, herbaceous cleanings, weeds, decaying vegetable matter, provided the necessary form of Adco is selected for the purpose. In this way the potential manorial value of this decaying heap of refuse is rendered almost immediately available for consumption by the growing plants. It is an excellent method, as too often in the past has all the garden rubbish been burned and the resulting valuable ash, rich in potash salts, scattered over the ground carelessly and without thought. G. C. T.



THE ROUNDED HEADS OF SPIRÆAS VEITCHII.

those which flower in spring or early summer on the old wood, such as *S. arguta*, *Veitchii* and *Van Houttei*, will be without flower if pruned. It is better to remove old, worn-out branches from the base, so that light and air can circulate to ripen the new growths.

Unfortunately, many of the species and varieties are so much alike that inclusion of them all in a garden means unnecessary duplication; but there are sufficient to make a very fine effect from early spring to late autumn. One of the earliest, and best, is *S. arguta*, a hybrid of doubtful origin, which will reach rott in a good situation. This is not one of the plump varieties, but its white flowers are so freely borne that the sight of it in full flower during April is magnificent. This is followed by *S. Van Houttei*, also a fine white hybrid with flowers in clusters, which is not quite such a vigorous grower; and *S. Veitchii*, a Chinese species with entire leaves and one of the very best of all spiræas. This also carries its pure white flowers in dense corymbs. It is very arching in growth and should be given plenty of room. Another June-flowering species is *S. Henryi*, with almost toothless leaves covered with a greyish down. The flowers are pure white and are carried in round corymbs.

Four species with flowers carried more or less in plumes are *S. Aitchisoni*, *discolor* (sometimes called *ariæfolia*), *arborea* and *Lindleyana*. These all flower in July and August and are

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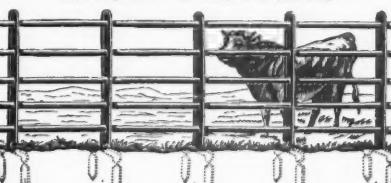
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IVEN a play, whether straight comedy or revue, that lends itself to modern dressing, the stage to-day, more than ever, reflects the latest dictates of fashion. For the large fraternity of dress-loving women it is a real education, and if half the recently produced plays were as good as the dressing, London would be having a record season. However, as will shortly be demonstrated, stage-craft, fine acting and dress can be, and are, allied.

As outstanding exponents of good taste and singular adaptability, there are two actresses much to the fore—Miss Marie Tempest and Miss Margaret Bannerman. The first named, both in "The Cat's Cradle" and "The Scarlet Lady," revealed how easy it is, for her, to assimilate and wear with the right air *le dernier cri*.

A memory that lives is Miss Tempest's handling of a cape in "The Cat's Cradle," this going with a navy and white creation, the contrasts impartially divided and worn with one of the first extremely

high crown hats, now so familiar, that gave this actress height and suited her piquant, vivacious face to perfection.

Another of her gowns, supremely impressive, was of black chiffon and boasted the now fashionable and generally accepted dalmatique, a transparent coat without sleeves.

Miss Margaret Bannerman, at present starring in "Trelawny of the Wells," finds her exceptionally beautiful face, head and figure invaluable assets, to which is added a particular flair for showing off to the last degree of perfection modern dress.

The great Lenieff of Paris stands sponsor for most of her clothes, and right worthily does she do him justice. Miss Fay Compton, too, when she has the opportunity, carries off modern modes extremely well and so comes in a close third.

PYJAMAS AND JUMPER SUITS.

It is, perhaps, merely coincidence that in two of the leading successes of the actual hour, "Lido Lady," at the Gaiety, and "The Gold Diggers," at the Lyric, pyjamas should stand out in conspicuous evidence. Although one can scarcely accept this as arguing a serious and general development, it makes for interest, since the fancy is certainly growing among a section of society for these suits in lieu of tea gowns.

A visit to either of the theatres named will provide a wealth of ideas and, incidentally, a temptation to great extravagance, the most magnificent *lanes*, plain and figured, with coloured floral designs, satins and brocades being brought into service.

On the extreme left-hand figure shown in the heading, there is silhouetted a suit of creamy white crepe de Chine, the long coat lined with cherry coloured satin. And it is on these lines the majority of such creations are modelled, anyway as regards the nether garments, the coat only varying in length and width.

Miss Tallulah Bankhead, for example, makes her first appearance in "The Gold Diggers," in a suit of green and gold *lané*, figured with shaded roses, and her coat is quite short and slim. In the same opening scene, a bevy of girls appear in every conceivable variety of jumper suit. These range in expression from white kasha trimmed with narrow bands and touches of bright red—simple, but inexpressibly smart—to a most regal affair of gold *lané* accompanying a skirt of black silk fringe. Another rather extravagant inspiration comprises a *jupe* of black satin draped high up at one side, directoire fashion, with a side train and jumper of soft white satin.

There is every indication, and only the obstinately blind can mistake it, that the jumper suit is not only in for a further spell, but is being developed in colour, materials and form, surpassing the wildest expectations. One more description, and then to pass on to other matters, a skirt, this time of pale lemon yellow *plissé*, and woven at the hem with white stripes. A sleeveless jumper of the same, drawn into a close-fitting hip band, is accompanied by a white crepe de Chine shirt with high collar.

THE INFLUENCE OF SHORTS.

The part these are playing, and are likely to continue to play in modern dress, is likewise clearly apparent. With evening dress they are an accepted feature, but it is in connection with day attire that we have to watch this piece of *au dessous*.

To take a concrete case—the *ensemble* here pictured and worn by Miss Cicely Courtneidge in "Lido Lady." It is carried out in some very fine absinthe green cloth



From "Rose Marie" comes this adorable little frock in grey velvet, with stiff white collar and cuffs.



Miss Cicely Courtneidge's frock in "Lido Lady," with dipping skirt in shaded pink tulle over a silver slip.

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A brown broché silk tailor-made with draped skirt and defined hips and waist, from "Rose Marie."

material; the dress, corsage as well as skirt, is slashed up to form a fringe effect, which at the neck and waist is plaited to suggest a yoke movement. And as Miss Courtneidge moves, one gets glimpses of the neatest pair of shorts, the same colour, fitted closely over the knee like men's court breeches, under her long coat of the cloth, with collar and cuffs of black monkey fur. A black helmet-shaped *chapeau*, with large green and black osprey at one side, adds a crowning note of triumph. The colour scheme is arresting, but the general impression conveyed is of a neat, almost demure straightness of line with gentle undulations.

It will be interesting to follow the career of the little breeches. If they materialise to any marked extent, and more surprising things have happened, it will be the final death-blow to petticoats; the more so, as they must form a component part of the accompanying dress.

SKIRTS DIP AT THE BACK.

We may well ask ourselves if this is the thin end of the wedge for longer skirts? At present the innovation is strictly confined to evening *toilettes* and ultra-smart afternoon gowns. Is it pleasing? Well! if a personal opinion is worth anything, it is.

In "Lido Lady," an exceptionally well dressed production, the dipping skirt plays a significant part in some of the most attractive models. Its first appearance is in the guise of a bright red taffetas, the quite full skirt just covering the knees and then gradually sloping downwards until at the back it almost reaches the ankles.

The slim corsage, normal waisted, is finished with a large black velvet bow in front.

In the last scene the *corps de ballet* wear a similar type of dress effected in tulle, shading from dark to pale blue, Miss Phyllis Dare selecting an even paler shade of blue tulle for her gown, the skirt of which dips deeply either side and rises up slightly back and front. This dress, as another version of the same idea, is well worthy of attention, as may be judged by the second sketch in the heading. Delicate *diamanté* embroidery and silver streamers adorn the incidental corsage.

Of equal merit and interest is the confection arranged for Miss Cicely Courtneidge and allotted a place in one of the four larger figures. Over a silver slip there is dropped a full skirt of tulle, that shades from a deep damask to pink, the corsage of ring velvet just striking the happy mean, embroidered with an oval *diamanté*.

A MANNEQUIN DISPLAY.

"Rose Marie," has been re-dressed again, and the mannequin display in that production, together with some of the clothes worn by the principals, calls for comment.

A model that stands out as conspicuously novel and wearable is the example pictured, of a brown broché silk tailor-made. In this, again, there is observed the directoire influence in the lifted up and draped skirt at one side. Nor is there any doubt as to the fitted character of the coat. The waist is definitely defined and also the hips, as there is no suggestion of flare. A band of brown fur finishes the hem to match the high, upstanding collar and cuffs.

An adorable little frock which our artist has sketched, that will surely enchant the heart of many an *ingénue*, is effected in terms of grey velvet, slightly tinted Valenciennes lace and stiff white collar and cuffs.

The bolero movement at once indicates this model, a blue belt holding the soft frilled underbodice in place, a contrast that is repeated in a Latin quarter cravat of ribbon, as a finish to the falling student's collar. Picturesque, practical and persuasive is the general verdict passed on this creation.

Silhouetted in the heading, but quite clear in detail, is an original coat-frock worn by Miss Edith Day in "Rose Marie." This is of pale lime green velvet, the front of *plissé* Georgette, the bodice trimmed with rows of silvery white bead fringe. A buckle of the like scintillating order clasps a belt that passes through a slot at the sides, to appear again at the back of the gown, which is slightly pouched. A silver bead embroidery outlining the fur is carried down the fronts and round the cuffs.

Amusing and alluring in its own peculiar way is a perfectly straight sheath gown of cloth of gold, allotted to one of the mannequins. This, also, is shown in the heading, and the fact will be noted how it is carried high up to the neck, with merely a slit down the centre front, and is sleeveless. The skirt, veiled in gold bead fringe, has side trains of the cloth of gold, lined orange and posed to form a high, upstanding frill.

To sum up the story, the points to be watched are breeches, longer skirts, the directoire influence and the more fitted figure.

The dresses and millinery, including riding habits, in "The Gold Diggers," with the exception of those worn by Miss Tallulah Bankhead and one or two for Miss Howland, were designed and made by Reville, Limited, Hanover Square, who were likewise responsible for a singularly beautiful cloak worn by Miss Howland, a wrap of powdered gold rose velvet, with the new wide gathered sleeves of plain velvet.

Reville's have been notably successful in dressing Ruth Terry, who, as Topsy

St. John, a gum-chewing American chorus girl, is one of the funniest and best acted characters in a play that is particularly strong in caste.

L. M. M.

From a Woman's Notebook

A RARE AND INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY.

What a life! No sooner have we finished buying Christmas presents than the Sales are upon us with all their tempting bargains. Prominent among those who are taking the plunge on January 3rd is the firm of Liberty, Regent Street, W.

No catalogue is issued, as this is just a frank clearance of surplus stock, comprising odd lengths, trial pieces, remnants, etc., of dress and furnishing fabrics. In connection with the last-named, Liberty's are offering 75,000 yds. of cretonne, all their own exclusive designs. Suitable for curtains, loose covers or any form of upholstery, these goods, running 3rins., range in price at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d. the yard. A big drop, this, from the original 2s. 6d. to 3s. 11d.!

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Only those early on the scene will be able to secure one of the lovely model gowns for evening that are marked down at half price, for these should sell like the proverbial hot cakes.

In view of late spring and early summer, Yorke crepe dresses in many colourings are not to be lightly passed over at their sale reduction price of 27s. 9d. to 42s.; nor yet all the remarkable choice offered in silk over-blouses, jumpers in artificial silk and also wool, that have been dropped into the sale maelstrom regardless of original value.



Overcoat, fringe-like frock and shorts in absinthe green cloth, worn by Miss Cicely Courtneidge.

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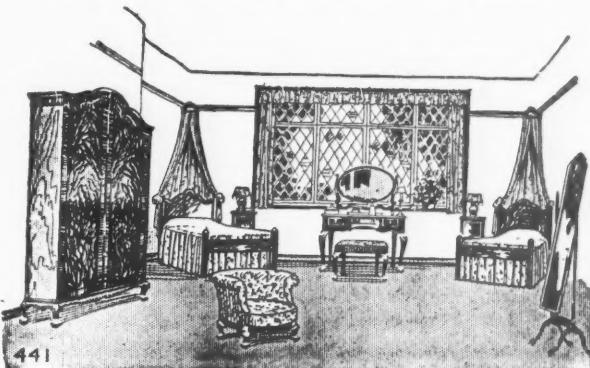
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